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7.5% More for Farmers

EEC Accord to Push Food Prices Higher

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 7 (AP)—After five days of intensive negotiation, the European Economic Community agriculture ministers have agreed on a 7.5-per-cent average increase in guaranteed prices for farmers during the next 13 months.

A compromise was struck here early yesterday. It will inevitably force up the prices of butter, beef, milk and bread.

No one seemed particularly satisfied with the compromise. Pierre Lardinois, the EEC agriculture commissioner, told newsmen: "I am fairly happy we have reached a positive conclusion but this does not mean I agree with every detail of the package."

Rabat Breaks Algiers Ties Over Sahara

Acts on Recognition
Of Polisario Regime

RABAT, March 7 (Reuters)—The Moroccan government announced today that it was breaking off diplomatic relations with Algeria.

The break between the two North African countries followed a prolonged dispute over the future of the Western Sahara.

Algeria has disputed the takeover of the territory by Morocco and Mauritania from Spain and has supported the Polisario Front, which is fighting for independence for the former Spanish territory.

Latter, the Mauritania government announced that it, too, was breaking diplomatic relations with Algeria.

The announcement by the Moroccan government was made one day after Algeria recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed late last month by the Polisario Front.

A communiqué issued here said Morocco could no longer "entertain normal relations with a state that in fact threatens Morocco's national unity and its territorial integrity."

Algeria was the third African country to recognize the new republic, after Madagascar and Burundi.

Spain withdrew the last of its officials from the phosphate-rich Western Sahara last month.

The Moroccan communiqué said Algeria had misrepresented the position of the Organization of African Unity on the Sahara question when Algeria announced it had recognized the republic set up by the Polisario Front.

Government Proclaimed
ALGIERS, March 7 (AP)—The Polisario Front proclaimed the first Saharan government yesterday.

Polisario spokesman Ould Baba Miskie said at a news conference in Algiers that the government had been "formed on the national soil" implying that a meeting had been held inside the Sahara.

Former Mohammed Lamine Ould Ahmed said formation of the government would obligate the United Nations, the OAU and other international bodies to "take adequate measures to halt the foreign aggression."

But Attaches Secrecy Condition

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP)—The Ford administration has agreed to give foreign governments the names of persons involved in U.S. corporate payoffs abroad on the condition that the names be kept secret unless revealed in criminal prosecutions.

The government's decision, announced by the State Department on Friday, followed revelations that Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and other multinational firms paid large sums to officials or political figures in Asia, Europe and Latin America in connection with military and commercial contracts.

Several nations touched by the scandal have demanded to know the names of those who were paid.

Until now, the names in the Lockheed case have been kept secret under terms of a U.S. District Court order.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asked the court for controls on the release of information to prevent damage to U.S. foreign policy interests.

Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll, announcing the limited disclosure plan before a Joint Economic Subcommittee, charged that "grievous damage" has already been done to U.S. foreign policy interests.

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FRENCH RITES—The body of Emile Poytes, a winegrower killed last week during demonstrations, is carried through the vineyards at Arquettes-en-Val during funeral.

To Cut Imports From Italy

EEC Takes Step to Ease French Wine Crisis

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters)—Common Market farm ministers said yesterday that the agreement reached on wine as part of the EEC farm price package would end the French-Italian wine war.

Luxembourg's Jean Hamilis, who was chairman for the five-day session, told a final press conference early yesterday: "We can be glad that our efforts have been successful."

Referring to the gunbattle Thursday in which a riot police officer and a winegrower died in southern France, Mr. Hamilis said: "The troubles in France put us under considerable pressure."

As part of the wine agreement, the prices in Italy are raised by 12.5 per cent—6 per cent more than in the rest of the community—and 4 million hectoliters (88 million gallons) of surplus Italian white wines will be distilled into industrial alcohol.

"This should be enough to stem the flow of Italian wine into France," French Farm Minister Christian Bonnet said.

France has agreed under yesterday's accord to lift, on April 1, the 12-per-cent import tax imposed unilaterally on Italian wine in September.

Longer-term measures to help overcome the structural surplus of wine include EEC aid for digging up poor-quality vines and planting better-quality ones.

There is also aid for private storage of surplus wine with the possibility of distillation into alcohol if it cannot be sold at the end of a set period.

France will also be able to give direct national aid to wine growers in certain areas and for certain kinds of wine to be fixed later.

In his comments to journalists on the agreement, Italy's Giovanni Mancuso said it was acceptable, although he was not particularly pleased by it.

Funeral for Winegrower
ARQUETTES-EN-VAL, France, March 7 (NYT)—More than 10,000 persons gathered on the hillside of this tiny Languedoc village yesterday for the burial of Emile Poytes, a 52-year-old winegrower who was killed Thursday in a battle between winegrowers and police near Narbonne.

Only villagers and local political and winegrowers' leaders were admitted into the walled cemetery, shadowed by tall cypresses. They brought wreaths and bouquets from all over the region, with ribbons that said "To Our Friend Poytes, Dead for the Cause," or "From the Winery Cooperatives" or "The President and the Association of Mayors of Aude," the name of the local administrative department.

A police officer was also killed Thursday during 15 minutes of shooting started by the winegrowers. But the policeman's funeral, to be held in his native Toulouse Tuesday, will not be a public occasion, local people said firmly.

The bishop of Carcassonne conducted the funeral in the ancient village church here. He urged calm and fraternity, saying that blood "never solved troubles." He offered prayers for both the dead men.

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Harvest, Fodder Problems Soviet Food Targets Cut By Amended 5-Year Plan

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has reduced the planned growth of its food industry for the next five years, apparently as a result of a bad harvest and shortages of fodder.

Few Other Changes
According to statistics in the five-year plan's final version, published today, the food industry is slated to increase production by 23 to 25 per cent by 1980. This is down from the level of 26 to 28 per cent originally called for by the draft five-year plan put forth in December.

The final version, approved last week by the 25th party congress and published in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, called for an increase of only 20 per cent in milk and dairy products during the next five years.

The final plan had fewer details on proposed increases in fish products than the draft. However, other sections of the plan indicated that an effort would be made to substitute increased fish consumption for the eating of meat.

Feed Shortage Reports
There have been recent reports in the official press of shortages of livestock feed in various parts of the country and some Western experts have evidence of some excessive slaughtering, especially of hogs and poultry, an apparent response to the prospects of insufficient fodder.

The grain harvest last year yielded only 140 million tons, barely two-thirds of the target and the lowest in a decade. Attributed mainly to drought, undermechanization and administrative inefficiency, the failure has forced Moscow to buy grain from the United States, Canada and Australia.

It also was the apparent cause of Agriculture Minister Dmitri Polyanski's removal last week from the ruling Politburo. He retained his seat on the Central Committee but with clearly reduced prestige and influence.

The agricultural difficulties are believed also to have dealt a blow to Soviet efforts to increase livestock herds and push up meat consumption significantly in a country where meat production lags far behind levels in the West.

Delegates at the Socialist congress unanimously approved to night a final document in which they ruled out any return to government during the present session of Parliament. But the document added:

"The Socialist party will, however, maintain the responsible conduct which it has followed until now."

This implied that the party may agree to continue its policy of abstention in the existing Parliament.

The Christian Democrats are scheduled to hold their own party congress in two weeks and some observers believe the government will be forced to resign soon afterward.

During the Socialist congress, every speaker bitterly attacked the Christian Democrats for their 30-year record in power.

Mr. de Martino told delegates today that there now was no possibility of the Socialist party taking part in or supporting an administration dominated by the Christian Democrats.

His speech was unlikely to be welcomed by the Communist party, which is still pressing for a "historic compromise" grouping the two leftist parties with the Christian Democrats.

But the Socialist party leader rejected this line in favor of a straight leftist alliance.

The Communist party gained 2.5 million new votes in regional elections in June, pulling to within 2 percentage points of the Christian Democrats. The Socialists also gained to bring the combined left's total of the vote to 45.5 per cent.

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In the last five years, an average of 14 million tons of meat were produced annually here and the plan for the next five years calls for 15 million to 15.5 million tons a year, an increase of only 7.1 to 11.4 per cent.

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by 30 to 32 per cent as opposed to 20 to 22 per cent in the heavy industry sector.

The failure to manufacture enough high-quality consumer goods provoked some criticism during the party congress. The problem has also reportedly been a source of some disagreement between Politburo members and segments of the governmental bureaucracy.

The Politburo is said to have sent the draft of the five-year plan back to the planning bodies because the growth rates envisaged for the consumer sector were regarded as too low by the top leaders.

Secretary Is 'Thunderstruck'

Details of Kissinger's Talks In Middle East Are Leaked

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT)—Extensive details of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's hitherto secret discussions with Middle East leaders have been divulged in an article just published.

Simon Confers With Sadat

U.S. Treasury Chief Is Gloomy On Egypt's Economic Outlook

By Thomas P. Lippman

CAIRO, March 7 (WP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, concluding two days of talks with Egyptian leaders, offered little hope today for immediate improvement in the country's desperate economic situation.

He said it would take the equivalent of a "private-sector Marshall Plan" to provide the foreign investment capital that Egypt is avidly seeking, and he warned that Egypt has yet to make the administrative and fiscal policy changes that would warrant such a commitment by the foreign business community.

After a 90-minute meeting with President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Simon said at an airport press

conference that he was satisfied that Egypt's leaders are determined to clear away the obstacles to industrial progress here but emphasized that "we have a long way to go." He predicted more "short-term grief" for the Egyptian economy.

Underlying these remarks was the frustration of both U.S. and Egyptian officials over the few results produced by the U.S. policy of encouraging industrial development here.

Except for large-scale oil explorations now under way, there has been no U.S. investment here that could be classified as major. Projects that seemed ready to start when Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky was here in November, including proposed plants for Goodyear and Ford, have not advanced since then.

This in turn has dissuaded other countries, especially the rich Arab nations, from putting investment capital into Egypt, according to informed officials.

Egypt was Mr. Simon's last stop on a five-nation Middle East tour in which his message was that economic prosperity is the best disincentive to war in the region and could bring progress toward peace that diplomacy might be unable to achieve.

While Mr. Simon was publicly enthusiastic about the long-range potential for industrial development and prosperity here, he acknowledged that only increased aid and grants from the United States and other governments can keep Egypt afloat in the meantime.

He said U.S. aid in all forms would exceed \$900 million in the current fiscal year and the next one—not nearly enough to eliminate Egypt's payments deficit, now more than \$5 billion a year, or its debt to foreign countries, which is at least \$10 billion, informed officials here say.

Rabin Protests to U.S.

JERUSALEM, March 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin informed his Cabinet today that he had conveyed to Washington Israel's "unequivocal opposition" to U.S. arms sales to Egypt.

Mr. Rabin reported at a week-long Cabinet session on U.S. plans to sell Cairo six Hercules transport planes and on information that further U.S. weapons deals with Egypt were under consideration.

He also denied alleged attempts by "circles in Washington" to give the impression that Israel had tacitly agreed to the sale of the planes.

He said Israel was "not over-shadowed" by the important contribution that Father de Contenson made in the Christian-Jewish dialogue of the last week.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs, after a meeting this morning, accepted Father de Contenson's explanation. A ministry spokesman said it was hoped that the affair would not overshadow the important contribution that Father de Contenson made in the Christian-Jewish dialogue of the last week.

The youths cited a recent Israeli court ruling that no law prohibited Jewish prayer on the Mount, a verdict which touched off riots by Muslims. Police told the youths their prayer attempt could cause violence and the youths dispersed peacefully.

Mao's Wife Said Target of New Poster Campaign

HONG KONG, March 7 (Reuters).—Chiang Ching, wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has come under attack in wall posters in Canton, the English-language South China Morning Post said today in an article based on reports by persons who arrived from Canton yesterday. The newspaper said the attacks centered on a biography which Chiang Ching asked a U.S. author, Mrs. Roxane Wicks, to write.

The posters, which were seen in Canton side-by-side with those attacking Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, said that in her interview with Mrs. Wicks Chiang Ching had mentioned personal affairs which were embarrassing to Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders, the paper said.

The Canton posters reportedly said China's ambassador to the United States, Huang Hua, sent manuscripts of the book to Mr. Teng, who disagreed strongly with the book and brought it to Mr. Mao's attention.

Chairman Mao also did not like the contents and has told Chiang Ching his views, the posters were quoted as saying. Chiang Ching is thought to be a major force behind the current campaign against "capitalist roaders" that has Mr. Teng as its main target. Canton residents believe the attacks on Chiang Ching were launched by moderate supporters of Mr. Teng, the paper said.



HAVE A CIGAR—President Tito offers Premier Castro a smoke during Adriatic talks.

Castro, in Yugoslavia, Hailed on Angola Acts

BEograd, March 7 (UPI).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and President Tito held their second day of talks today against a background of praise by the Yugoslav leader for Cuba's military intervention in Angola.

Yugoslavia regards itself as the leader of the Third World and thus supports movements fighting colonialism, such as the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Marshal Tito made the remarks in a dinner toast to Mr. Castro yesterday only hours before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger again warned Cuba that the United States "will not accept any further Cuban military adventures."

Island of Brioni

Mr. Castro arrived yesterday for what was to have been only two days of intensive talks with Marshal Tito on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni. Marshal Tito's winter resort, but it was announced later that he would stay another day, until tomorrow, before going to Sofia for talks with Bulgarian leaders.

The two Communist leaders held their second day of talks on the tiny island of Vanga, adjacent to Brioni, the national news agency Tanjug said. They were to hold further talks aboard Marshal Tito's small yacht, the Podgorica, later in the day, it said.

In his toast, yesterday, Marshal Tito said, "We are celebrating the victory of the army and people of Angola over imperialist and racist forces which attempted to endanger the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of progressive and non-aligned Angola."

"We consider that it is the duty of all progressive forces to help the People's Republic of Angola—to which Cuba contributed richly—to realize the legitimate endeavors of its people for an independent way of internal development and an independent and nonaligned foreign policy."

Cuba sent 12,000 Soviet-equipped troops to help the Marxist MPLA in Angola.

Police said that the three had arrived from Cairo and were booked on a connecting flight to Paris. One of the arrested men had said he was employed by the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

They were arrested when their weapons were discovered by a metal-detector less than an hour after Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel-Moneim al-Honi arrived on an earlier flight from Cairo.

Libyan Embassy officials refused to comment on the reason for Mr. Honi's unexpected arrival here. He had left the airport by the time the three were arrested and a full arrest was ordered.

In Cairo, well-informed sources said that the three Libyans had been sent to persuade Mr. Honi to return to Tripoli.

The sources said that Mr. Honi and his family had been living in Cairo for several months following a disagreement with the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, on foreign policy.

His resignation has never been officially announced but he has not worked at his post since late last year, the sources said.

Police in Rome said they found three automatic pistols, a British-made hand grenade and ammunition in an overnight bag being carried by one of the three Libyans. They were identified as Ahmed Ibrahim, Sead Abdulmalik and Abdel Gasseim el-Snosli, all 24.

Mr. Abdulmalik was said by police to be employed by the Foreign Ministry in Tripoli and airport sources said he carried a Libyan diplomatic passport. It was not known in what capacity he worked at the ministry.

Police said later that the three Libyans had refused to make a statement and had not explained why they carried arms in their luggage.

The Libyan Embassy in Rome said today that the passports carried by the three men were fakes. In a statement issued here, it said that the passports "probably are part of a number of passports lost outside Libya and subsequently used by a foreign power interested in damaging Libya's reputation."

Foreign governments will have to negotiate individually with the Justice Department to obtain information, officials said.

Mr. Dugan also announced that the United States will seek an international agreement to curb passport practices to establish guidelines and procedures governing "agents fees" on government procurement. He said the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, now meeting in Lima, has been instructed to put forward this proposal.

Mr. Dugan declared that action by Congress to deal with alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan, at his bedside today.

Mr. Kodama is alleged to have received \$7 million of more than \$12 million of what U.S. investigators have called questionable payments by Lockheed for sales promotion in Japan.

The Japanese investigators are probing whether Mr. Kodama reported all his income for tax purposes and whether it came through legal foreign-exchange channels.

Today's questioning occurred after a physician examined the 65-year-old, rightist who had been excused from parliamentary hearings on the Lockheed case on the grounds that he was suffering after-effects of a stroke.

Payments by Boeing: SEATTLE, March 7 (AP).—The Boeing Co. made political contributions to foreign governments and paid at least \$70 million in commissions during the last five years as part of its sales program, the aerospace firm has admitted.

But a spokesman insisted on Friday that the commissions, some of which went to foreign government officials and the contributions were legal and were not bribes.

"Being in using commonly followed business procedures that have existed for centuries," the spokesman said, "all commissions were certainly legal."

The SEC and the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations have been investigating Boeing's overseas activities since late last year. A U.S. District judge in Washington, D.C., ordered Boeing two weeks ago to comply with SEC subpoenas for information that were issued in January.

Italy Holds 3 Armed Libyans As Critic of Qadhafi Arrives

ROME, March 7 (Reuters).—Three young Libyans in possession of automatic weapons and a hand grenade were arrested yesterday at Fiumicino Airport.

Police said that the three had arrived from Cairo and were booked on a connecting flight to Paris. One of the arrested men had said he was employed by the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

They were arrested when their weapons were discovered by a metal-detector less than an hour after Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel-Moneim al-Honi arrived on an earlier flight from Cairo.

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Schmidt's Opposition Sees an Issue

U.S. Shift on 'Détente' Upsets Bonn

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 7 (WP).—The manner in which President Ford dropped the word "détente" as a foreign-policy catchword is adding to uneasiness at top levels of the West German government.

The West Germans, according to authoritative sources, do not think that the President's remarks reflect any major change in U.S. policy toward relations with the Soviet bloc.

But the Bonn leaders are described as concerned that Mr. Ford dropped the preeminent foreign-policy expression without consulting U.S. allies in Europe and apparently without concern over the repercussions on this continent.

This aspect is most sensitive in West Germany, which is the major U.S. ally on the front lines with the Communist East.

There is a federal election in West Germany just a month before the U.S. election and the President may well have put a usable election issue into the hands of the conservative opposition party here.

The Change: Mr. Ford replaced the word "détente" with the phrase "peace through strength" in describing his foreign policy. Spokesmen say he feels relations with the Russians are too complex to be described by the French word.

Even though government specialists here recognize that Mr. Ford's change reflects no real shift in policy, Bonn's opposition Christian Democrats have been able to use the U.S. switch in language to point out that they have been saying for a long time that détente was not working.

The opposition thus has put Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic party in the awkward position of still defending détente when Bonn's main ally is no longer using the label.

Perhaps more important is the view here that the President's lack of consideration about alerting Bonn or of repercussions in Europe is one more sign of disarray in Washington.

Authoritative Bonn sources say that the leaders of both major parties here are increasingly worried about what is viewed as a seemingly endless parade of U.S. scandals, upheavals and policy disputes that are weakening the U.S. position.

Although many West German politicians understand the resiliency of U.S. democracy, that is becoming harder to invoke as an explanation, the sources say.

The influential Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, in an editorial Friday, said: "America is still suffering from a depression of national consciousness. Earlier

grain shipments worth \$1.1 billion, produced a record trade gain in Soviet-U.S. exchanges. The value of U.S. exports to Russia totaled \$1.8 billion last year, compared with imports from the Soviet Union worth \$277 million or a ratio of almost 7 to 1.

The increasing involvement of the Soviet Union in international trade was pointed up by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev in an interview published Feb. 11 in the Soviet government news paper Pravda.

He said that the 1975 trade ledger projected in the last five-year plan had actually been reached in 1973 and that trade turnover during the five-year period 1971-75 more than doubled, reaching \$75 billion. Western industrial countries accounted for 31.2 percent of the total. Communist countries, 36.3 percent, and the Third World, 12.5 percent, Mr. Patolichev said.

A speech by Premier Alexei Kosygin last week suggested that the adverse trade balance was becoming a matter of concern in Moscow and that the leadership was seeking ways of improving export performance.

Mr. Kosygin did not specify the types of industries in his mind but a number of projects being pressed by the Russians are designed to aid mainly exports. One is the 2,000-mile Baku-Amur mainline, a 10-year rail construction project in Far Eastern Siberia that will help open up new resource areas specifically for export through Pacific ports.

The adverse trend in the Soviet Union's trade with the West apparently started in the last quarter of 1974, according to a CIA study of recent developments in Soviet hard-currency trade.

The deficit, which began with a decline in Western demand and prices for Soviet raw materials, was aggravated last year by the large grain purchases arising from the Russians' crop failure, the work in China and elsewhere.

The situation has been further compounded by a sudden spurt in deliveries of Western machinery under contracts placed by the Soviet Union in 1973 and 1974. This upsurge in shipments of advanced technology was particularly evident in the case of the United States.

According to complete figures for last year just released by the Department of Commerce, the United States shipped \$547 million worth of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union last year, compared with a little more than \$200 million worth in each of the two preceding years.

This sharp increase in technology exports, combined with

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Muskie Sees Détente Discredited; Sisco Calls Word Misunderstood

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—There is growing doubt and suspicion of the Soviet Union, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, said Friday, "to the extent that the word 'détente' has been discredited" in the United States.

At a hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, Muskie said that the word "détente" is "a word that is being used in a way that is not in keeping with the reality of the situation."

Sen. Muskie, a long-time supporter of moves to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union, said he had found among his own constituents that Soviet actions in Angola have had a deep impact, arousing basic questioning of the policy of détente.

"The American people came to believe in détente," the senator said. But he added: "Détente became a word that is now so discredited that the President has dropped it."

Mr. Sisco replied: "What word détente means and does not mean." He explained: "Too many people, I think, assumed that this meant a moderation of Soviet policy, particularly as it relates to wars of liberation—and that is not the case."

Mr. Sisco said there is agreement on "avoiding nuclear war," and on developing other areas of agreement but any assumption that the leaders of the Soviet Union "are going to change their spots... is the wrong assumption."

He went on: "Let us maintain our strength so that we take nothing on trust... so that the Soviet Union is not tempted to use the power it has for 'targets of opportunity.'"

Mr. Sisco said, and many Republican members of the committee agreed, that the United States should show the Russians that its own strength and the will to use it are credible.

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—The first Soviet trade figures for last year acknowledge that Moscow's trade deficit with the West deepened as reduced demand for Soviet goods in the recession combined with a surge in Western shipments of modern machinery.

The data, published in the January issue of the Soviet Union's foreign trade magazine, show a balance-of-trade deficit of \$2.4 billion in the first six months of last year with nations outside the Soviet bloc. This seems to conform with Western estimates that Russia had a trade deficit of nearly \$5 billion for the entire year.

The large hard-currency trade deficit, which Moscow has covered by borrowing from Western banks and by gold sales, is expected to continue this year in view of continuing imports of modern technology and the large grain purchases that followed the disastrous grain harvest of last year.

A speech by Premier Alexei Kosygin last week suggested that the adverse trade balance was becoming a matter of concern in Moscow and that the leadership was seeking ways of improving export performance.

Mr. Kosygin did not specify the types of industries in his mind but a number of projects being pressed by the Russians are designed to aid mainly exports. One is the 2,000-mile Baku-Amur mainline, a 10-year rail construction project in Far Eastern Siberia that will help open up new resource areas specifically for export through Pacific ports.

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Abuse to Welfare State Abuse of Child by Parents Is Danish Authority Issue

By Bernard Weinraub

COPENHAGEN, March 7 (AP)—A Danish child welfare system, which has been hailed as a model of care for the past 10 years, is now being questioned by a group of parents who say their children were taken from them without court order or official sanction.

In 1974, more than 8,000 children were removed from their parents' homes. Of those, about 200 were taken despite the objections of their parents. It is Dr. Graungard's view that many of these removals were unjustified and an abuse of authority by welfare workers.

"These people have a terrifying authority," said Dr. Graungard, the author of 11 children, 5 of whom were adopted, mostly handicapped Korean youngsters.

"People who are three months out of university make a judgment about parents and the judgment is irreversible. Every week I get parents calling me, crying, crying, wanting their children back. And the children, living in public institutions, have little chance in later life. Many of them end up in mental hospitals or prisons."

Rarely Reversed

Denmark's 273 municipal child welfare boards are empowered to place a child in an institution on the advice of a welfare worker.

According to Dr. Graungard, the decision of the welfare board can be appealed to a social appeals board, but the initial decision is rarely reversed.

As a last resort, parents can go to the appeals court and finally the supreme court, but only with permission of the Ministry of Justice. Currently, the government has enacted legislation to merge the child welfare boards with the appeals unit, out critics say that the essential "abuse of authority" remains intact and an overhaul of the system is crucial.

Dr. Graungard said that the case of Birgitte Jensen was typical, except that the parents had taken the extreme measure of "kidnapping" their child.

The child was born prematurely. The mother, although stated to be normally intelligent, has a partly paralyzed face, which led to the conclusion that she was retarded.

Taken Away

When the infant was due to go home, the hospital requested welfare officials to assist the mother. A welfare official declared that Mrs. Jensen was unable to care for the baby, after meeting the mother for the first time. The child was promptly taken away. The Jensens were only permitted three two-hour visits at the institution.

What compounded the matter, Dr. Graungard said, was that an official psychiatrist upheld the report of the social worker without meeting the mother. Two independent psychiatrists have since contested the report.

Despite a municipal order to arrest the parents for seizing their child, sympathetic police have refused to enter Dr. Graungard's home.

Jackson Linked To Nixon Bugging Of Politicians

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—The Nixon administration cited what it said was a recommendation by Sen. Henry Jackson as a basis for ordering the FBI to report directly to the president on Soviet Embassy contacts by U.S. political figures, according to a classified FBI document.

The document, now in the possession of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, quotes then-president Richard Nixon as stating that Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., made the recommendation in a 1969 meeting with President Richard Nixon, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Sen. Jackson, now a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, denied making such a recommendation. He said the memorandum was "faking it" and that he had nothing to do with it.

Sen. Jackson said that he did meet with Mr. Nixon in 1969 to warn him of stepped-up Soviet intelligence activities on Capitol Hill.

Government sources familiar with the document said that it quoted Mr. Haldean as directing the FBI to resume a "special coverage" that had been discontinued at the end of President Lyndon Johnson's administration. This consisted of delivering dissects of conversations of congressional members and other political figures recorded by electronic surveillance of the Soviet Embassy and other foreign intelligence targets.

The sending of dissects to the White House was cut off at the end of the Johnson administration but resumed in the first Nixon term.

Mont Blanc Rescue

CHAMONIX, France, March 7 (Reuters)—Six Czechoslovak climbers who ran into trouble on Mont Blanc were rescued today by helicopter. The climbers were admitted to a hospital here suffering from frostbite.



HISTORICAL PLATFORM—President Ford, in Springfield, Ill., speaks to a crowd in front of Lincoln's home. The President proposed that Congress more than double the amount of an individual's estate that is exempted from inheritance taxes. He suggested that the exemption be raised to \$150,000 from \$60,000.

Judge Halts Heated Exchange

Hearst Lawyer Says Witness Tried to Elicit Plea of Guilty

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Chief defense counsel F. Lee Bailey has accused a government witness of trying to "fix" the case of Patricia Hearst with a negotiated plea of guilty before she went on trial for armed robbery.

The witness, San Francisco physician and criminologist Joel Fort, angrily denied Mr. Bailey's assertion in court Friday and the two men heatedly accused each other of lying.

Later Dr. Fort, contradicting Miss Hearst's testimony and the opinions expressed by three defense psychiatrists, said he believed that the 32-year-old heiress did not fear death or harm from her terrorist captors when she participated in the bank robbery in April, 1974.

Dr. Fort had just taken the stand in the afternoon to continue his testimony as the government's first expert witness when Mr. Bailey, in an examination of Mr. Fort's background, asked if he knew the parents of the defendant seated in the courtroom.

Dr. Fort replied that he did and that he had spoken with them. Then Mr. Bailey, his face flushed, snapped:

"Did you go to them, Dr. Fort, and try to fix this case behind my back?"

Cross Exchange

Miss Hearst turned and looked quickly at her parents.

U.S. Attorney James Browning rose, exclaiming, "Counsel better be prepared to back up that charge, Your Honor." Mr. Bailey said, "Counsel is eminently prepared to back it up."

Dr. Fort then answered: "I certainly did not."

"Did you go to Mr. and Mrs. Hearst and try to arrange a meeting with Jim Browning without my knowledge and without my presence to dispose of this case?"

"Absolutely not," Dr. Fort replied. The criminologist said that he had spoken to Randolph Hearst for "maybe one or two minutes" about trying to avoid a public trial in this matter.

He said he had thought it "desirable" to avoid a trial and had suggested to the Hearsts that they call an attorney they had retained, William C. Calkins, a well-known San Francisco lawyer and member of the University of California Board of Regents.

"Did you advise them to do that without telling counsel?" Mr. Bailey asked.

Expressed Concern

"Absolutely not. You and I had discussed it. I have told you and Mr. Johnson (defense attorney Albert Johnson) and Mr. Browning and Mr. Bancroft (assistant U.S. attorney David Bancroft) that I was going to raise this and it was done with the full knowledge of all four of you and, in fact, you praised me for doing so and my motives for doing so."

Dr. Fort explained that he had expressed concern to the Hearst family about the "destructive effect" of the trial.

Italy Uncovers TNT In South Tyrol Area

BOLZANO, Italy, March 7 (UPI)—Police found seven crates of explosives buried in the countryside near Caldaro yesterday and blew them up.

Police said they believed that the explosives were hidden there in the 1960s, when German-speaking residents of Alto Adige, the south Tyrol, sought self-determination and set off a number of bombs.

Indonesia Is Absorbing Timor With Resistance All but Gone

JAKARTA, March 7 (AP)—War is fading in the former Portuguese colony of Timor as Indonesian-backed forces sweep up the island. The 600,000 persons there made an act of free choice on their future. Such an act may still be held off only to soothe ruffled feelings at the United Nations, a diplomat said.

Special UN envoy Vittorio Gaudenzi was unable to make direct contact with remaining elements of Fretilin, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor. Fretilin once controlled most of Timor but was gradually pushed back by pro-Indonesian factions.

Coffee is the Timor economy's main foreign-exchange earner. Per-capita income is the equivalent of about \$25 a year, according to Portuguese statistics. That compares with \$120 a year in Indonesia.

Portugal controlled Timor, on the eastern end of the island, for more than 400 years and managed to produce one local doctor and fewer than a dozen university graduates. Illiteracy is more than 90 per cent among the mostly tribal population.

A Chinese community of 12,000 dominated commerce. There were an estimated 20,000 Austroaloids, Timorese who had to varying degrees adopted Portuguese ways.

With the exception of some pro-Fretilin voices in Australia, Indonesia's neighbors took the invasion in stride. Most appeared to sympathize with Jakarta's attempt to deal with the political vacuum in Dili created by Lisbon's de facto withdrawal from Timor in August and its preoccupation with unrest at home and in its larger African colonies.

Little Resistance

Mr. Lopez de Cruz estimated last month that 60,000 persons were killed in the fighting. Other estimates have been much lower. Antara reports said that sweeping operations in the mountainous interior area, about 35 miles from Dili, encountered little Fretilin resistance. About 1,000 Fretilin regulars are still believed to be in the interior.

The Fretilin remnants are relatively well armed but short of food, diplomats said. This is harvest time in East Timor but the fighting caused less rice than usual to be planted before seasonal rains started in November.

The new agreements provide for the return of a small number of French military advisers, the training of Indonesian troops, and improved economic and financial ties, including cooperation in higher education, medicine and culture.

U.S. Drought Cuts Wheat Outlook as Damage Grows

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Wind-erosion damage in the Great Plains, spurred by a drought which has sharply reduced this year's wheat prospects, has raised the U.S. Soil Conservation Service has reported.

Officials said that a new summary of wind-erosion damage in the plains states from November through the end of last month showed a total of 4,561 million acres damaged compared with 2,886 million acres last year.

The new damage figure was the highest recorded since the severe drought of 1955, when 5,985 million acres were damaged through March 1. Total damage by the end of that season reached 16,789 million acres, the most in records going back to the dust-bowl years of the mid-1930s.

SCS officials warned that, in addition to land already damaged through last month, 15,891 million acres were "in condition to blow" because drought has thinned or killed crops and left the soil loose and vulnerable.

Government officials and farmers in the plains have predicted that the drought will hold this year's winter wheat crop well below the 1.5 billion bushels forecast in December.

Canada to Move To Get Control Of Constitution

QUEBEC, March 7 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that, regardless of whether the provinces approve, the federal government will act soon to bring the Canadian Constitution home from Britain.

"It's time we bring the Constitution back ourselves," the Prime Minister said Friday after a two-hour meeting with Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa.

He said the federal government would act "within a matter of weeks" to take the Constitution out of the authority of the British Parliament and make the document a truly independent Canadian one.

The Canadian Constitution, or British North America Act, has been in the care of the British Parliament since it provided for the independent confederation of Canada in 1867. Canada cannot now change its own Constitution without British approval.

Home Town Still Wants No Part of Him

Benedict Arnold—a Bicentennial Nonperson

By Michael Knight

NORWICH, Conn., March 7 (UPI)—A man who was both hero and villain of the American Revolution will be without celebration in his home town this year.

While other New England cities trumpet the exploits of their patriots in Bicentennial year, Norwich has decided in quiet, uncomfortable embarrassment to let the story of its major Revolutionary War figure pass, and the less said the better.

"What can you do when what you've got is Benedict Arnold?" Marian O'Keefe said with a sigh of exasperation. Mrs. O'Keefe is president of the Norwich Bicentennial Commission.

Arnold, who was born in this pretty town near the Rhode Island line on Jan. 14, 1741, would have been one of this country's greatest and best-loved heroes if he had merely kept on winning victories for the Continental Army.

Had the general who helped capture Fort Mifflin and shared in an almost successful attempt to seize Quebec and deserved much of the glory for turning the tide at the battle of Saratoga, N.Y., continued his exceptional exploits, there might have been monuments to him here.

Here Gone Bad

But he attempted to sell to the enemy the plans for West Point and later led a British raiding party in the burning of nearby New London and Groton. He thus "came the nation's greatest symbol of treachery and cowardice."

"I'd love to do something on him this year—maybe a forum where we could ask, 'Hey, Benny, why did you do it?'—but I just don't dare," Mrs. O'Keefe said. "It wouldn't go down too well—he's still too controversial and hated here."

Even the State Bicentennial Commission asked us to do something, just a little something on him, like putting up a plaque where he was born, at what is now Washington Street and Arnold Place. But it would be vandalized immediately."

"If only he'd gotten killed before going bad," she continued. "Then we'd have a hero and it would all be so much easier."

Even the Arnold buffs in town—there are a few who brazenly argue that the man was not all bad and deserves recognition for his positive accomplishments—are leery of proposing any sort of celebration or memorial this year.

Legislator Goes Too Far In Sex Bill

DENVER, March 7 (AP)—

A member of the Colorado House of Representatives, disturbed by how far public depiction of sex has been allowed to go, offered an anti-obscenity bill amendment yesterday that went a little further than any of his colleagues was willing to go.

The amendment by Rep. Sam Zakheim, a conservative Republican from Denver, would have outlawed "any ultimate sexual act, normal or perverted."

He told his colleagues that he meant public depiction of sex. But Democrat Ted Bendelow of Denver said the wording was so broad that it would have prohibited married couples from "exercising their normal marital rights in the privacy of their own bedrooms."

Jury in Alabama Indicts 3 Whites In '57 Race Killing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7 (AP)—After indicting three white Montgomery men for first-degree murder in the 1957 drowning death of a black truck driver, a grand jury is seeking evidence of other racial violence here in the last 25 years.

The three men were arrested last month for what Attorney General Bill Baxley said was the Ku Klux Klan killing of Willie Edwards Jr., 25, whose body was recovered from the Alabama River on March 23, 1957, three months after his disappearance.

Mr. Baxley said that the arrests were the result of a renewed investigation of several unsolved civil rights murders in Alabama, including the 1963 bombing of a Birmingham church, in which four young black girls were killed.

In addition to handing up the indictments Friday, the grand jury—composed of 4 blacks and 14 whites—issued subpoenas for newspaper photographs of "demonstrations, church bombings, house bombings, etc." dating back to November, 1955.

The three defendants—William Kyle (Sonny) Livingston, 38; Henry Alexander, 46, and James York, 72—were free under \$25,000 bond. At a preliminary hearing, a Montgomery businessman testified that he and the three accused men, all identified as members of the Ku Klux Klan, forced Mr. Edwards "trying and sobbing and begging" to jump into the river.

Iceland Will Seek U.S. Patrol Boats

REYKJAVIK, March 7 (Reuters)—Iceland is to ask the United States to lease or loan patrol boats for use against British frigates in the "cold war," a top government official said yesterday.

Baldur Moller, chairman of a three-man committee which studied the type of ship needed, said the request would be forwarded to Washington this week. The Icelanders are interested in the 225-ton Asheville-class ship, which has a speed of 40 knots and is usually armed with a 40-mm gun and a heavy machine gun.

U.S. Senate Votes Aid For Guatemalans

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Senate has passed a bill authorizing \$25 million for relief of earthquake victims in Guatemala. The measure was adopted on a voice vote and sent to the House.

More than 22,000 persons died and 75,000 were injured when an earthquake struck Guatemala on Feb. 4.

Coup Leader Is Captured in East Nigeria

Fugitive Col. Dimka Seized at Roadblock

By Karen DeYoung

LAGOS, March 7 (UPI)—Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka, who led the abortive coup attempt in which the Nigerian head of state, Gen. Murtala Mohammed, was slain on Feb. 13, has been arrested by military police in the east-central Nigerian state of Anambra.

Col. Dimka was picked up at a roadblock Friday morning while traveling east toward the town of Abakaliki, government spokesmen said.

According to news reports, Col. Dimka was first sighted when he checked into a hotel Thursday night in the small town of Afikpo, near the state capital of Enugu. The reports said the hotelkeeper apparently recognized Col. Dimka and notified police. But the colonel escaped.

Roadblocks were then set up in the vicinity. After his capture, Col. Dimka was taken to military headquarters in Enugu for questioning before being sent to Lagos.

Military Tribunal

Col. Dimka will be tried before a military tribunal assembled last week to deal with those involved in the coup attempt. The government has announced that a guilty verdict will mean a mandatory death sentence by hanging. Col. Dimka's chances for survival are negligible.

News of the arrest brought an immediate relaxation of the siege mentality which prevailed in this usually lively city for the last three weeks. Residents began smiling again in the streets as they handed around the early edition of the Daily Times bearing a full front-page picture of the former fugitive with the caption "Dimka Found."

It is hoped that the end of the nationwide manhunt will mean Nigeria's borders, closed since the assassination, will be open soon and that Lagos' 10 p.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew will be lifted.

Col. Dimka, 33, had headed the army training corps.

Ramparts Folds in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (UPI)—Ramparts magazine has officially halted publication. The left-leaning magazine has not been published since September.

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BANDED—A robin that didn't make it south for the winter rests on an ice-covered branch in Alma, Mich., during recent ice storm that hit the Midwest.

Urges End to Violence; Toll Rises to 4

pain Interior Chief Tours Riot-Torn City

BARCELONA, March 7 (UPI)—Interior Minister Manuel Fraga toured the strife-torn town of Vitoria today, pleading to Spaniards to end "this sad lesson" by a new effort to settle differences peacefully.

Today's clashes in Vitoria left riot police and striking

workers—the worst political violence in Spain since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco—today claimed a fourth life when one of the approximately 100 injured in the clashes died in a hospital. Steelworker Jose Castillo, 32, died from a gunshot wound in the head, sustained when police opened fire on a

stone-throwing mob on Wednesday. Two other workers and a student were slain in Wednesday's clashes.

The riots, which grew out of a two-month steelworkers' strike, set off street demonstrations, strikes and campus protests in many Spanish towns. A protest march in Tarragona resulted in a death yesterday when a demonstrator trying to escape from police fell from a roof.

Strike Is Called

In the restive Basque region, a coalition of leftist underground groups called a general strike for tomorrow to protest what they called the "assassination of workers" in Vitoria.

The Basque strike was called by Communist, Socialist and labor groups. By the end of last week, Pamplona, near Vitoria, was virtually paralyzed by a general strike and more than 50,000 workers had walked off their jobs in the Bilbao region to protest the Vitoria events.

"We all have a responsibility in this tragedy," Mr. Fraga said in a nationally broadcast news conference in Vitoria. "This sad lesson must inspire us to make a new effort to coexist peacefully."

He added that the government will not tolerate "anarchistic attempts" to create trouble. In another development, the Spanish government, after denouncing the recent violence as an effort to hinder political reform, approved Friday night a bill providing for freedom of political association.

Details of the bill, which is to be sent to parliament, were not disclosed, but they were understood to exclude the Communists and other so-called violent or totalitarian extremist groups on the right from forming legal parties and competing in elections.

Parliament also has another reform measure before it that would widen the right of assembly, a particularly sore point at present.

Mihajlov Termed 'In Good Spirits'

BELGRADE, March 7 (UPI)—The Yugoslav dissident writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, who is on a hunger strike while serving a seven-year jail sentence for anti-state propaganda, is "in good spirits" and receiving visits from his lawyers, his lawyers said today.

"His physical condition is better than that of two weeks ago," lawyer Jovan Barovic said.

Friends who visited the writer in the Sremska Mitrovica Prison, about 50 miles west of Belgrade, said two weeks ago that he was in grave condition and expressed fears that his health would deteriorate.

Study Finds Last Moments Of Life Are Among the Best

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 7 (AP)—Hundreds of pleasant memories flash through a person's mind the instant before violent, sudden death, University of Iowa researchers contend.

"Time stood still," said a young woman who had believed she would die in a car crash. "It seemed to take forever for everything to happen."

"It was very much like sitting in a movie theater and watching it happen on the screen. The memories were pleasant but made me sad realizing this was the life I was leaving."

Interviews with 104 persons who survived near-death situations bear out the popular belief that a person visualizes much of his life while he is on the brink of oblivion, the researchers said.

Joy for 23 Per Cent

"Many described their emotional state as pleasurable and 23 per cent even acknowledged joy," the researchers added.

Slowness of external time and a vast recall of happy events were generally linked and clearly related, they said.

"Everything was in slow motion," said a race driver whose car flipped over several times at 100 miles an hour.

"It seemed like I was a player on a stage and could see myself tumbling over and over in the car. It was as though I sat in the stands and saw it all happening."

Wright Patman, Dean of U.S. House

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Rep. Wright Patman, 82, an old-time populist who spent his 47 years in the House fighting for the little man against big interests, died today at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Rep. Patman, D-Texas, was hospitalized on Feb. 24 for treatment of influenza and was placed in an intensive-care unit two days later when he developed pneumonia.

He had served longer than anyone now in the House. For 12 years he was chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee until a year ago when House Democrats, led by their young freshmen, deposed him.

His forte was never as legislative manager but as maverick crusader. He never mastered the simplest procedural motions legislators must make but he was probably the prickliest foe of central bankers since Andrew Jackson abolished the Bank of the United States in 1836.

Rep. Patman fought tirelessly against high interest rates, big banks, the autonomy of the Federal Reserve Board and misuse of tax-free foundations as wealth shelters. He championed the cause of the small farmer, the small businessman and the veteran for whom he helped win a bonus during the Depression.

'Funny-Money' Man

To his critics, Rep. Patman has been a "funny-money" man with a simplistic plan to wipe out part of the national debt with the stroke of a pen and with blarney views on pushing down interest rates. To his supporters he has been a lonely fearless voice trying to protect the little people from the predators of Wall Street.

Rep. Patman had the face of a benign grandfather and his harsh words—such as accusing the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of entering into a conspiracy with big bankers—were issued in a soft sing-song.

He contended that the Fed scandalously restricted the amount of money in circulation, which raised interest rates, enriched bankers and caused recessions. Born in Patman's Switch, Texas, which was named for forebears who moved west from Georgia, he served in the state legislature with Lyndon Johnson's father and pushed through legislation to curb the Ku Klux Klan.

Elected to Congress in 1928, Rep. Patman brought views opposing the concentration of wealth that were sharpened here in conversation with Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis and the experience of the Depression.

As a young congressman, Rep.



Rep. Wright Patman



Maxie Rosenbloom

Patman moved to impeach Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon for conflict of interest. Mr. Mellon resigned during the hearings and was made ambassador to Britain.

Rep. Patman co-authored the Robinson-Patman Act, intended to protect small business by forbidding manufacturers to give special prices to big chains, and he was a prime mover in setting up federally backed credit unions.

He helped pass the 1946 Full Employment Act, which created the president's Council of Economic Advisors and was intended to help provide jobs for all.

Maxie Rosenbloom

SOUTH PASADENA, Calif., March 7 (AP)—Maxie Rosenbloom, 70, a former world light-heavyweight boxing champion who later played a punch-drunk

fighter in the movies, died yesterday in a convalescent hospital here after a long illness.

Mr. Rosenbloom, who fought 289 professional fights, won the title in 1930 and held it for five years.

After retiring from the ring in 1933, he went into motion pictures, often playing a former fighter. He appeared in more than 100 films and earned the nickname "Slapsie Maxie" because of the sloppy way he had of speaking.

Mr. Rosenbloom began his professional career in 1923. He became light-heavyweight champion in 1930 when he beat Jimmy Slattery in a 15-round decision. Bob Olin beat him in 15 rounds in 1934 to take the title away.

Mr. Rosenbloom once fought to a draw with middleweight champ Harry Gray. He beat Jim Braddock, Mickey Walker, Ace Hudkins, Lou Nova and Lee Ramage. He had 210 victories, 35 defeats and 23 draws.

He was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1972.

To many people he was more of a personality than a boxer. His uneven way of talking, his use of boxing jargon and his sense of humor made him a star in many kinds of films. He generally played the down-and-out boxer who had taken too many punches to the head.

When not making films, he went on the road with a nightclub act based on boxing stories. Mr. Rosenbloom also was host on a radio show in Los Angeles, playing records and interviewing old-time sports figures.

Otto Horcher

MADRID, March 7 (AP)—Otto Horcher, owner of the famous Madrid restaurant that bears his name, died yesterday after a long illness at his home here, his relatives said.

Mr. Horcher, who was born in Germany, opened the restaurant in 1943.

Pierre Molinier

BORDEAUX, March 7 (Reuters)—French surrealist painter Pierre Molinier, 78, died here Friday from a self-inflicted gunshot wound, friends of the artist said.

Nikolai Semashko

MOSCOW, March 7 (UPI)—Nikolai Semashko, 68, vice-president of the International Basketball Federation, has died, Pravda reported today. He was also a leading official on the Soviet Olympic Committee.

Australia Party Condemns Whitlam on Fund

CANBERRA, March 7 (Reuters)—Labor party officials condemned Gough Whitlam today for involvement in a proposal to raise \$500,000 from Iraq for party election funds.

Mr. Whitlam, dismissed as Australia's prime minister four months ago, was castigated by the party's leadership after a party investigation into the Iraqi affair.

The 59-year-old Mr. Whitlam, who dominated the party until he was forced out as prime min-

ister by Governor-General Sir John Kerr in November, was found guilty of "grave errors of judgment" for his part in seeking Arab money for Labor's debt-ridden election campaign in December.

The party's national executive also condemned "in the strongest possible terms" Labor's national secretary, David Combe, and an executive member of the Victoria State party, William Hartley, for their roles in the Iraqi affair. The party leadership did not

make any recommendations about the positions of the three men. Mr. Whitlam faces a further examination of his role as parliamentary opposition leader in nine days, when Labor MPs meet to conduct their own inquiry.

The national executive found that Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Combe had entertained a suggestion from Mr. Hartley at the beginning of last year's critical election campaign that there was a possibility of obtaining a large Iraqi donation to party funds.

The executive stressed in its statement that the party at no time officially engaged in any negotiations—nor would it—to receive Arab funds.

It said no funds had been received and that neither Mr. Whitlam nor the two other Labor officials stood to profit personally from the proposed transaction.

The executive also declared that none of the three talked directly about funds with two Iraqi government officials who came to Australia early in December.

Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Combe met the Iraqis Dec. 10-11, three days before the general election—at the Sydney apartment of Henry Fisher, a 38-year-old businessman.

3 Aides to Leave OAS Rights Unit; Inaction Assailed

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Three members of the Western Hemisphere's Human Rights Commission have decided to step down, saying they are disheartened by the treatment of the commission's report on Chile within the parent Organization of American States.

Two of the men said they doubted that governments of the 24-nation OAS really wish to protect human rights, which the seven-member commission has found to be flagrantly violated in several countries.

The commission visited Chile almost two years ago and documented extensive human-rights violations only to have the OAS General Assembly refuse to take up the substance of the report.

Commission members Justino Jimenez de Arceaga of Uruguay, Genaro Carrizo of Argentina and Robert Woodward of the United States said this inaction was a factor in their decision not to seek re-election.

The three, in separate interviews, cited as a final blow the OAS decision to schedule this year's assembly session in Chile.

port Is Hit Mortars in Belfast

AST, March 7 (UPI)—A main airport reopened while security forces stood by as a mortar attack last

any spokesman said "at 10:15 a.m. a mortar exploded at airport premises, fired by devices or remote control

all-hour barrage. The attack was presumably mounted by the Republican Army

ne was injured, although all went off 25 yards from an officer and five hit about 50 yards from the main passenger

age was slight, the spokesman said. A building was slightly damaged but most shells fired at home-made mortar tubes the airport's parking lot.

Truck Used

attack was the most concerted mounted against the airport, 12 miles from the center. The spokesman said shells exploded from "the 100" and five more went in an army officer was in the truck from which the attack was fired.

had been telephoned a 500-pound bomb had in a truck on the airport perimeter. Soldiers found the truck just as the first mortar was fired. They found a-made mortar tubes embedded in the back of the

re have rarely been used in Northern Ireland, conflict, has divided the province's Catholics and minority Protestants in more than 20 years of violence.

Irish Republic tonight, was injured when a bomb exploded outside a bar at 10:15, 10 miles south of the border.

Old Populace 3.9 Billion, Report Says

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 7 (Reuters)—World population increased by 72 million in 1975, the United Nations said today in its 12th annual report on population, published in mid-1976.

The 1975 report said that half the total population lived in Asia, while the most rapid increase

found that nearly 3 of 10 persons in the world were under 25, the 25 most populous nations in the world

headed by China, India, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

report said that girls born in 1975 may look forward to a life expectancy of 72 years, compared with 67 in 1950.

Life expectancies in the Netherlands, Canada, Iceland, Switzerland, Denmark, Yugoslavia, the United States, Puerto Rico, England, Wales and Hong Kong also recorded female life expectancy of more than 75 years.

In the Netherlands, Denmark, Japan, Israel and West Germany registered male life expectancy over 70.

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Lockheed's Operations in the Tight-Knit World of Japanese Politics

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO (NYT)—The Lockheed bribery scandal has been shaking Japan for a month but its origins go back 13 years to an era when the Japanese were beginning to rebuild their military forces with U.S. assistance.

With the government here preparing to buy new jet fighters, the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. arrived to try to win a major order and there began a web of intrigue, yet to be fully unraveled, that was to involve scores of Japanese politicians, officials, military officers and businessmen.

Who all these persons are has not come to light. Japanese investigators have asked U.S. help in identifying them. The scandal broke into the open Feb. 4 with the release of testimony by Lockheed executives at a Senate subcommittee hearing in Washington that they paid \$12.6 million in fees, commissions and bribes to sell \$700 million in jet fighters and passenger jetliners to Japan.

Clues to Action

Yoshio Kodama, a behind-the-scenes power broker who is regarded as one of Japan's most influential men, was named Lockheed's secret agent in Japan and was said to have had a hand in all the company's dealings here since 1952. Mr. Kodama, who is now 65, has been unavailable for comment. His doctors say he is too ill to make any appearance.

However, he talked about his life and explained his methods in a long interview two years ago. Other clues to his actions

may be found in books he has written.

Since the beginning of last month, interviews with Japanese and U.S. aviation executives and government officials, plus the record of the hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations and of the Japanese parliament, have disclosed that:

• Lockheed's allies in Japan included the pilot who planned the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, an American of Japanese ancestry who lost his U.S. citizenship during World War II, an ultranationalist publisher purged by the Allied occupation and a member of parliament who was later convicted of embezzlement.

• Despite the millions it has paid here, Lockheed has lost out on many contracts. The company sold the F-104 Starfighter, but could not compete with the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom. It sold the TriStar jetliner to All Nippon Airways, but failed to get orders from Japan Air Lines, Toa domestic airlines and Korean Air Lines. Its sale of the P-3C Orion anti-submarine aircraft has reportedly been canceled.

Highest Reaches

Lockheed has operated here like most Japanese companies but with a major difference. While Japanese concerns contribute to general political operations, primarily elections, Lockheed reportedly slipped money into the highest reaches of the Japanese government to obtain specific decisions.

Lockheed's secret agent, Mr. Kodama, is a chunky man who walks with the gait of a sailor,

and his language is unadorned. He operated in China during World War II, obtaining intelligence and gathering the so-called "Kodama Agency" materials for the Japanese Imperial forces.

He returned to Japan after the war with vast amounts of cash, diamonds and platinum with which he later financed the beginnings of the governing Liberal-Democratic party. Although he has held no prominent political or business position, Mr. Kodama has been decisive in naming several premiers and in resolving all manner of disputes within the governing establishment here for 25 years.

One of his sources of power has been his skillful manipulation of a distinctively Japanese sense of personal obligation. He has done favors, great and small, for those in high places and later has collected. He has also used money, not necessarily his own, to pay for what he wants. Lastly he is said to command the allegiance of Japan's ultranationalist and many of their organized gangsters.

Useful Contacts

Contacts that were to prove useful to the alliance between Lockheed and Mr. Kodama were made in the Sugamo Prison in Tokyo just after World War II. Imprisoned there as war criminals were Mr. Kodama and Nobun Kishi, Mr. Kishi, later to be a premier, was there for having been a wartime Cabinet official.

Also, there was an interpreter called Taro Fukuda, who was born and educated in the United States and who had come to Japan to attend Waseda University. He lost his citizenship when he worked for the Japanese government in occupied Manchuria.

Mr. Fukuda became a close friend of Mr. Kodama. He translated and published Mr. Kodama's book "I Was Defeated," and later set up a public relations firm, with Mr. Kodama's financial backing.

That firm was hired to conduct a press campaign for Lockheed by John Hull, who opened an office here in late 1957 or in 1958 when the company moved into Japan to try to sell its F-104 Starfighter.

Mr. Hull also hired a Japanese assistant named Yoshiyoshi Oni, who was a Japanese espionage agent in China during the war and then worked for the U.S. occupation.

With the Starfighter sales campaign not going very well, according to insiders at the time, Mr. Hull is said to have called on meeting in a Tokyo hotel and asked Mr. Fukuda to suggest Japanese politicians through whom Lockheed might present its case to the government.

Mr. Fukuda, however, recommended Mr. Kodama, and arranged for Mr. Hull to meet him. Mr. Fukuda acted as interpreter between them, as he did on subsequent occasions. Mr. Kodama agreed to become Lockheed's "consultant" with Mr. Fukuda as his go-between.

First Move

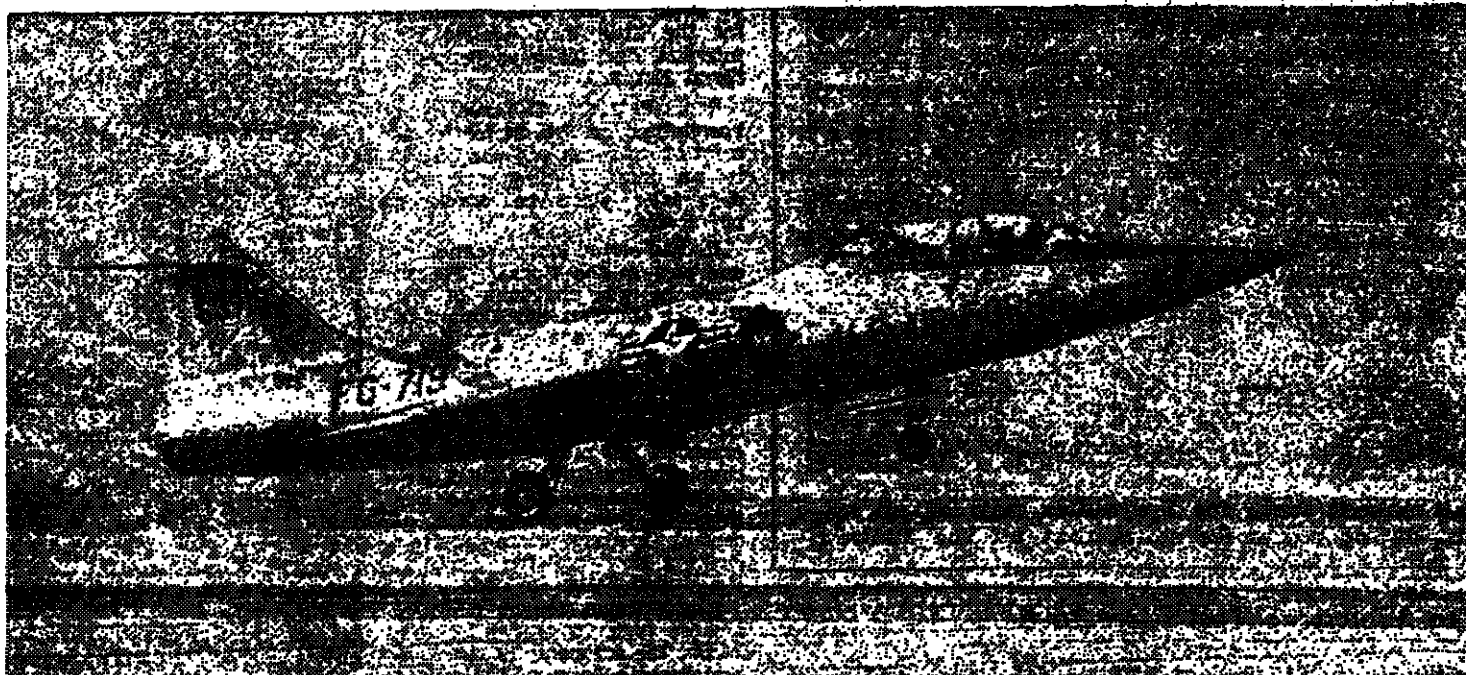
An insider to the Lockheed operation said that Mr. Kodama's first move was to instruct Lockheed to fire the Daiichi trading firm. It had had as its sales agent here and to take on the Marubeni Trading Company, an aggressive concern trying to move up on a level with such established organizations as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo.

That completed the setup through which Lockheed was to operate over the years—with Mr. Kodama as secret agent, the Marubeni concern as sales representative, Mr. Fukuda for public relations and contact man and Mr. Oni as office manager.

Officials of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency have recalled that Mr. Kodama went into action on behalf of Lockheed and its Starfighter at a time when the Japanese government had already tentatively picked the Grumman F-11F as the fighter it would buy.

Mr. Kodama reportedly arranged to prevent the final decision in late 1958 in the National Defense Council, headed by Mr. Kishi, who was then the Premier. The council ordered the defense agency to "restudy" the entire selection.

Lockheed's secret agent won his way through his influence with Mr. Kishi, with Bamboku Ohno, the ruling party's vice-president, and Ichiro Kono, a senior party member. Mr. Kodama was said to have relied to some extent on his prison friendship with Mr. Kishi but to have leaned more on political favors he did for Mr. Kishi later.



Lockheed's F-104 Starfighter—this one built for the U.S. Air Force—of the type acquired by the Japanese.

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Political Life Saved

In particular, Mr. Kodama is credited with having saved Mr. Kishi's political life during the F-104 controversy. As an election for party president and therefore premier—near in January, 1960, an incipient revolt



Yoshio Kodama
Power broker

against Mr. Kishi began to take shape.

But Mr. Kodama, at two separate meetings, rallied Mr. Ohno and Mr. Kono to Mr. Kishi's side. Mr. Kodama worked out a deal by which Mr. Ohno, whom he regarded as a brother, was to succeed Mr. Kishi and Mr. Kono was eventually to have his turn. Mr. Kishi was re-elected Jan. 30, 1960.

A source involved then said that after getting the jet fighter Mr. Kodama persuaded Shojiro Kawashima, the party's secretary-general and a leading Grumman

The F-104 decision cost Lockheed an estimated \$1.5 million, an analysis of Lockheed documents shows. Some of this went to Mr. Kodama as his fee. In his memoirs, Mr. Kodama takes credit for the F-104 decision.

advocate, to go to Hawaii for a long rest.

Then he reportedly had the public relations man, Mr. Fukuda, feed comparative data on the F-104 and the F-11F to a member of parliament Shoji Tanaka, for an attack on the Grumman proposal. Mr. Tanaka also alleged that Grumman had paid off someone in Japan to get the contract. Later, Mr. Tanaka went to prison as an embezzler.

According to an insider, Mr. Kodama had Mr. Fukuda focus his publicity efforts on Yoshimichi Shimizu, a major daily newspaper whose publisher, Matsutaro Shozaki, was an ardent nationalist and, like Mr. Kodama himself, had been accused of war crimes. The paper came out for the F-104.

Another Boost

The Lockheed campaign received another boost in July, 1959, when Gen. Minoru Genda, a known advocate of the F-104, was promoted to chief of the air staff. Gen. Genda, when a navy commander, had organized the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor.

Officials in the defense agency asserted that Gen. Genda's promotion was normal.

But other Japanese sources close to the situation contended that Mr. Kodama had had a hand in it.

In any event, Gen. Genda led a mission to the United States in the summer of 1959, personally flew the F-104 and came home to recommend its selection. The defense agency and the National Defense Council, still headed by Mr. Kishi, agreed. The production contract was signed in early 1960.

Genda Elected

After his retirement from the air force in April, 1962, Gen. Genda was elected to the upper house of parliament in July of that year with the financial help

of Mr. Kodama, Japanese political sources said. Gen. Genda is still a member of parliament. He asserted recently that the F-104 was picked purely for "technical reasons."

The U.S. Air Force also assisted Lockheed. The Grumman F-11F was a Navy plane. The Lockheed F-104 was an Air Force plane. U.S. Air Force officers here, according to U.S. aviation sources, lobbied for their plane.

After the decision for the F-104 was made, Gen. Genda was decorated with the Legion of Merit by the air force.

The F-104 decision cost Lockheed an estimated \$1.5 million, an analysis of Lockheed documents shows. Some of this went to Mr. Kodama as his fee.

In his memoirs, Mr. Kodama takes credit for the F-104 decision. He asserts that he pressed the government hard to overturn the decision for Grumman.

After the success with the F-104, Mr. Kodama's machinery seems to have been dormant for a while. But in the late 1960s, it was revived—only to encounter failure. The Japanese picked the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom as their next jet fighter despite Mr. Kodama's efforts.

He lost that fight, it was believed, for two reasons. One was that the Phantom, according to aviation experts, was clearly superior to anything that Lockheed could offer. Secondly, Eisaku Sato was Premier, and Mr. Kodama apparently had less influence over him than over Mr. Kishi. In the election of 1964, Mr. Kodama backed Mr. Kono while the late Premier Shigeru Yoshida demanded that the party take Mr. Sato.

No More Orders

Mr. Kodama was later unable to win orders from the two domestic airlines here from Japan Air Lines or from Korean Air Lines for the Lockheed TriStar.

Toward the end of the 1960s, Japan was in the market for the new, wide-bodied passenger airliner. The candidates were the Boeing 747, the Douglas DC-10 and the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar. For Lockheed, a sale was vitally needed to help overcome financial troubles.

In January, 1969, Lockheed made what is believed to have been the first formal contract

with Mr. Kodama, signing him to a fee of \$120,000 a year for consultation. That was amended in June, 1969, when a fee of \$4 million was added for an initial order of three to six TriStars to any major airline in Japan.

In addition, Mr. Kodama was to be paid \$130,000 each for the sale of the 7th through the 15th TriStars and \$60,000 each for the 16th and beyond.

For this project, Mr. Kodama changed his tactics. For one thing Mr. Sato, whom he had failed to sway from the Phantom decision, was still premier in the early days of the campaign. For another, Mr. Kodama's old associates in the setup, Mr. Ohno and Mr. Kono, had died in the mid-1960s.

Key to Choice

Then, too, Mr. Kodama had even less influence with Kakuei Tanaka, who succeeded Mr. Sato in July, 1972. Mr. Tanaka rose to power after the war as a follower of Premier Yoshida.

Even though the jetliner issue was commercial, not governmental, the top politicians and government

officials held the key to the choice. The Ministry of Transport has the authority to approve and the Ministry of Finance issues permits for the necessary foreign exchange.

As with the F-104, Mr. Kodama first had to undo a decision. All Nippon Airways, the domestic line, had tentatively selected the Douglas DC-10 and the line's president, Tetsuo Oba, had signed an option order.

But in mid-1969 the deputy minister of transportation, Tokujima Wakatsuki, retired to join All Nippon as vice-president. The following year, he replaced Mr.

Oba as president in a head-on crash in which, according to inside sources and press reports, Mr. Kodama had a hand. Mr. Wakatsuki ordered the wrecked plane and a new one made.

Little seems to have happened for more than a year. In 1972, however, the then president of Lockheed, A.C. Kitchian, began to focus on Mr. Tanaka who was now the minister of economic trade and industry and a candidate to succeed Sato, who had announced his intention to retire as premier. Mr. Kodama was subsequently elected to vice-chairman and chief of the office, resigned last year.

Mr. Kodama, not having a personal relationship with Mr. Tanaka, enlisted the help of mutual friend, Hideo Otsuno, who is a close confidant of Tanaka's and his political chief.

Things Move

After Mr. Tanaka became premier in July, 1972, things began to move. He met with Mr. Nixon in Hawaii in October to discuss the large deficit in trade with Japan, promised among other things, Japan would import \$10 billion worth of civil aircraft.

Japanese officials aware of those conversations have said that Mr. Nixon suggested the aircraft come from Lockheed's headquarters in California. In October, Mr. Tanaka summoned the head of All Nippon, Mr. Watanabe, immediately after that time there were reports here that the United States that All Nippon Airways would buy the Star.

Behind the scenes, Lockheed decided to "move" the sale suddenly, moving large sums of money through covert channels to Tokyo office.

Mr. Tanaka then dispatched parliament and called a general election. Elections here are enormous sums. Mr. Tanaka is known to have spent large amounts to be elected premier, needed more to pass his followers for their camp. The premier, who was forced to resign two years later, charged of financial irregularities has denied any wrongdoing. The TriStar sale was a key part of the deal.

After conducting the sale, All Nippon, Lockheed president Mr. Kodama, in July, 1973, a sum of \$5 million when an order of three to five TriStars was obtained from a second line, presumably Toa. He promised another million for each of the six succeeding planes, and then \$1 million for each of the six succeeding planes. Mr. Otsuno, Mr. Tanaka's close aide, is a large shareholder in Lockheed.

That same month, Lockheed agreed to pay Mr. Kodama about \$1.5 million if he secured the sale or lease of six TriStars to Korean Airlines. Neither of those promises, however, was successful as far as could be determined money changed hands.

For everyone concerned, Lockheed's anti-submarine P-3C Orion, to the Japanese Air Force would be the most creative deal yet. The deal, which cost Lockheed about \$1 billion, Mr. Kodama stood to receive \$9 million in part for himself and, reportedly, to go through the Lockheed scandal broke it not. Mr. Kodama would have another triumph and apparent reversal of a previous decision.

As for the revelations of Senate subcommittee inington, defense agency of said the plane would most be built here and only the trunk equipment imported.

6,000 Katangan Militiamen Face Expulsion From Angola

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI (NYT)—Six thousand African militiamen, who in the last 14 years have fought under three banners, are completing the latest chapter in their remarkable wanderings. They appear to be lost again even though they were on the winning side.

The militiamen, who were originally organized to fight for the province of Katanga in its attempt to secede from what was then the Congo, sided with the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in their victory in the Angolan civil war. But one of the terms of the agreement on normalization of relations between Angola and Zaïre, concluded two weeks ago by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre and President Agostinho Neto of Angola, calls for the return of the exiled Katangans to Zaïre.

It remains to be seen whether this provision will ever be carried out since it is hard to imagine just how one can repatriate 6,000 armed men and their families when these men feel that a forced return to their homeland will mean prison or death.

Nonetheless, under the terms of the agreement, the Katangans are part of a trade of populations that both national leaders view as in their interests. The accord itself reflects the pragmatism—some might say cynicism—through which adversary states strike accommodations on this continent.

For his part, Mr. Mobutu has agreed to evict the troops and leaders of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola who had been operating with his assistance in the fight against the MPLA. He has also agreed to repatriate northern Angolans who fled to Zaïre.

In exchange, and as a guarantee of reducing the hostility between the two countries, Mr.

Neto was reported to have agreed to the return of the Katangans, whose exile began 12 years ago. They were originally formed as a fighting corps in December, 1960.

They were trained by white mercenaries and were backed militarily and financially by Western interests that viewed the Katangan leader, Moïse Tshombe, as a counterweight to the leftist and pro-Soviet Patrice Lumumba. They were also supported by the European mining companies that held valuable concessions in the province, which is now called Shaba.

Even after the secession had been put down and one Congolese government replaced another, the Katangan militia remained intact as a unit. But in 1965, when Mr. Mobutu came to power aided by a white mercenary force, including some who had trained the Katangans, he turned against the militia force, which he saw as a danger to national unity. Under attack, the Katangans fled to Angola.

There, they were enlisted by the Portuguese authorities in their war against nationalists and they remained active in their pursuit of guerrillas in the eastern areas of Angola until the Portuguese revolution of April, 1974, that brought about decolonization. At that point the Katangans were absorbed by the MPLA, whose guerrillas it had previously battled.

Over the years of their exile, Mr. Mobutu has offered an amnesty to members of the group but few accepted. Most expressed fears that they would be imprisoned.

The continued existence of the small army has represented a threat to Mr. Mobutu, particularly in light of reports that its members have been radicalized by their ties to the MPLA.

Opposing Standards

President Ford has tried to capitalize on the first, and his Republican opponent, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, has made his pitch on the second issue, toward securing greater Social Security benefits for the one-third of the registered Republicans in the Sunbelt States who are 65 or older.

At a news conference in the state early last month, Mr. Reagan called it "unfair" that people between 65 and 72 years old must give up Social Security benefits if they work and earn more than \$2,700 a year, and he promised better benefits for widows and women who are divorced or had worked and then retired.

A reporter asked the candidate how he would pay for the extra benefits, and Mr. Reagan responded: "One of the failures

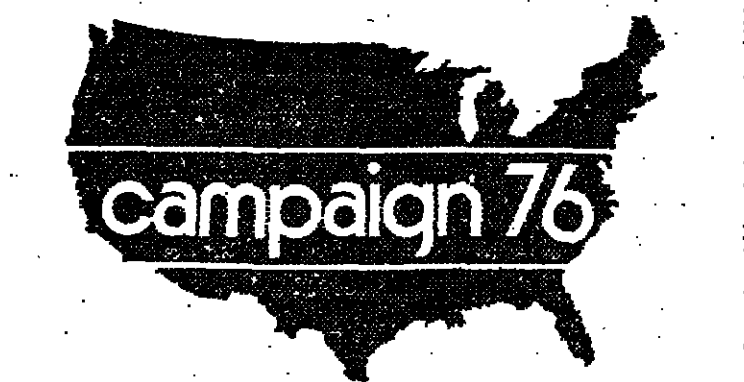
of Social Security as a pension program is that the funds do not grow. They are not invested as they could be in the industrial might of America."

Mr. Ford immediately went on the offensive. He said that it would be irresponsible to jeopardize Social Security funds through speculation. He recalled that 12 years ago Mr. Reagan had endorsed a proposal by Barry Goldwater, then the Republican presidential candidate, to make the Social Security program voluntary, a proposal that is said to have contributed to Sen. Goldwater's defeat.

Mr. Reagan was forced to explain. He said that "some economists have proposed that this kind of investment be made." He had not advocated it, he said, but had merely remarked that the proposal was worth looking at. He also reiterated, as he has for the last several years, that he had changed his mind since 1964 and was now convinced that Social Security contributions should be mandatory.

Attack Pressed

The President, however, would not let up. In a televised news conference, Mr. Ford was asked whether he felt that



Mr. Reagan was too conservative to be elected. Mr. Ford replied that he did not add: "Let's take the issue of Social Security. He has suggested from time to time that it ought to be voluntary, not mandatory as it is under the existing law. He has suggested that maybe the funds from the Social Security program ought to be invested in the stock market. I disagree with both of those proposals. I believe in the firm integrity of the Social Security program."

Mr. Reagan tried to recoup. At a housing project for the elderly in New Hampshire, he referred to Mr. Ford and said

that it was "unconscionable, for whatever political purpose, for someone to use people who are dependent on Social Security and frighten them into believing that something may interrupt their payment." At a recent rally here, he emphasized that he would do nothing to jeopardize payments to those already on Social Security or about to retire.

Nonetheless, the issue seems to have hurt Mr. Reagan in a state where he had once hoped to hit Mr. Ford with a knockout punch. L. E. Thomas, Mr. Reagan's Florida campaign manager, said in a telephone interview that the Ford attack

had "hurt Reagan" and that he himself was "highly distressed over what the Ford campaign has done to distort what Gov. Reagan has said about Social Security."

Whether Mr. Ford has distorted what Mr. Reagan said will have to be determined by voters and politicians. But Mr. Reagan apparently did overlook the fact that Social Security funds do grow. They are not invested in private enterprise, but they are invested in government securities—Treasury bills and the like—and, according to the Social Security Administration, they earned 6.7 per cent, or more, than \$3.5 billion, in the last fiscal year.

All Agree

All of the candidates, Republicans and Democrats, agree that the next president will have to recommend some way of raising more money for the Social Security Trust Fund. Although there is enough money in the fund to cover benefits for the next several years, such will not be the case in the long run unless new sources of income are found.

There are three possible ways of finding the money—raising the system's payroll tax rate, in-

creasing the ceiling of income on which the tax is paid or using general revenues, primarily income tax receipts, to pay Social Security benefits.

Mr. Ford has proposed raising the tax rate to 6.15 from 5.85 per cent, a proposal that Congress almost certainly will not adopt this year. If Congress should agree, however, it would raise the maximum tax next year from 9.94 to 10.01.

Mr. Reagan has not suggested a specific way to raise additional revenues, but he has promised to appoint a special commission to study the question if he is elected.

The Democratic candidates agree that the tax rate should not be raised. Instead, they would raise the wage base—the maximum income on which the tax is paid—or would finance benefits out of the general Treasury.

In a debate in Miami a week ago, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington supported payments from general revenues into the Social Security fund.

Above \$16,500

Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia contended, however, that raising the taxable income base—now \$15,300 and due to

become \$16,500 next year—would be the least regressive way to find more money because those at higher income levels would be taxed more heavily.

Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania declared that he would not propose anything until he saw how much more revenue would be gained once the nation's economy had improved. The fourth Democratic candidate actively campaigning in Florida, Gov. George Wall of Alabama, did not participate in that debate. He has promised to keep the Social Security a "sacred trust" and has said he would touch rather the revenues going as stopgap dollars to Social Security than many of the crackpot schemes for which funds are now being budgeted.

As for the Democrats campaigning in Florida, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona suggested that the Social Security payroll tax be made more progressive, with the people with more income, and he would consider having employers pay higher Social Security taxes than do their employees.

Former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma supports financing additional benefits from income tax receipts.

By David E. Rosenbaum

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (NYT)—It was payday here in Pinellas County on Wednesday and more than 230,000 persons, a third of the county's population, received their monthly Social Security benefits, a "payroll" of more than \$40 million.

At the Florida Federal Savings & Loan Association, tellers lined up at 13 teller windows to cash their checks or make withdrawals. For Florida Federal, as for the banks and other financial institutions here, the 3d is always the busiest day of the month.

Supermarkets stocked up on the better cuts of meat. Webb's City, a large shopping emporium that calls itself "the world's most unusual drugstore," has extra clerks on duty. According to oldtimers, there is even more "action" on the shuffleboard courts and in the gin-rummy games in the park.

It is, in short, like payday in any company town. And, as military pay is a hot political issue in Norfolk, Va., and auto workers' unemployment is widely germane in Detroit, so federal Social Security policy is a major issue here as Tuesday's

presidential primary in Florida draws near.

It is, in fact, not one issue, but two. The first involves the steps that the federal government should take to raise additional money with which to pay benefits. The second involves the way the benefits should be allotted.

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WEST GERMANY—A LURE TO BUSINESS VISITORS

An Interview With Günther Spazier

Head of National Tourist Board



Günther Spazier,
Head of the National Tourist Board.

HAMBURG (REUTERS)—"We are not out to sell the country. The climate in West Germany does not allow that, but this country does have a considerable variety to promote for vacations, business and leisure," according to Günther Spazier, head of the German National Tourist Board.

"West Germany," he said, "offers mountains, rolling hills, coastal resorts, lakes and large cities alive with culture and history—German Romanticism. We want to get businessmen who come for a few days and see their colleagues in commerce and industry to stay on a couple of days extra for relaxation."

And Mr. Spazier can claim considerable success in selling West Germany's diverse tourist attractions. Latest figures show that last year there were 16 million overnight stays in West Germany, 6 per cent more than the 1974 figure. These visitors consisted of roughly 70 per cent holidaymakers and the rest business travelers, and they brought to West Germany the equivalent of 7 billion marks in foreign exchange, a massive 15-per-cent increase on the 1974 statistics.

West Germany's economic importance in Europe, Mr. Spazier stresses, makes it vital for businessmen and technicians to visit West Germany. He cites the case of the West German contract to build a nuclear power plant in Brazil, commenting: "This will mean that Brazilian technicians and officials will have to visit this country, but we do not want them to view

West Germany just as one big office or factory. We'd like them to take time off, unwind and see the country as well. We have a lot to offer."

The Idea

Mr. Spazier, head of the National Tourist Board since 1968, said: "The basic idea is to enjoy yourself in a big city, then take off to the surrounding countryside for relaxation, which is not to say that there are no sports-business attractions in the cities, of course."

He added: "Munich, for instance, offers a weekend key to visitors, with free entry or reduced admission charges to museums, parks and pleasure gardens and cheap travel on buses and trains. An evening with a German family in their home can also be arranged for visitors who want to get the feel of Germany. These facilities are organized by the cities and promoted by the tourist board."

Mr. Spazier admitted that West Germany is not "a cheap country," but he points out that it is not significantly more expensive than rival conference and holiday destinations in Europe, and offers a large number of hotels and restaurants in the middle price category. Even Britain has become dear after recent inflation, he stressed.

In his view tourists and businessmen are not unduly daunted by the cost of venturing to Germany, but visitors can well protect their wallets by trying out previously "unfrozen" paths off

(Continued on next page)

Now, More Than Ever,
Industrialists and Industrial
Organizers Are Doing Their
Utmost to Promote Fairs,
Conventions and Congresses

BONN (REUTERS)—Europe's miracle over the past 30 years has been economic, the emergence from the rubble and devastation of war of a free Germany to become the Continent's most powerful industrialized nation in terms of gross national product, exports and currency reserves, as well as Europe's center of political stability with a social system aimed at easing distress without undermining individual initiative.

Bonn government spokesmen predict that real GNP in 1976 should be increased by between 4 and 5 per cent. Final trade figures for last year show that West Germany's export surplus was held down 27 per cent by recession, but still stood at a princely 137 billion marks.

The diminished surplus was caused by a 4-per-cent decline in exports to 227 billion marks and an almost 3-per-cent increase in imports to 134 billion marks.

The economists point out that the real export decline, allowing for price increases, was 10 per cent. But with world economic factors improving, the West German economy is again poised for a recovery, the recently published Bonn government annual economic report contends.

Unemployment

With general election day Oct. 3 creeping near, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government urgently needs a mini-economic miracle to combat current unemployment which stands at 1,351,000—5.9 per cent of the labor force—with 743,300 workers on short time. However, "unemployment" in West Germany must be viewed against a background of the still huge immigrant labor force, Gastarbeiter.

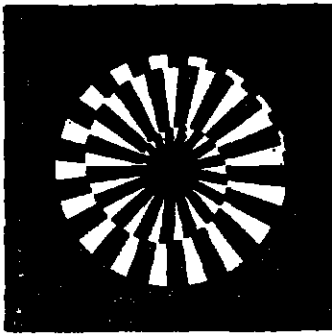
Latest figures issued by the Labor Office, Nuremberg, reveal that there are still 2,070,700 foreign workers in West Germany, though this figure shows a depletion of 11.3 per cent from the June 1974 figure. The largest national group comes from Turkey (553,200 workers), followed by Yugoslavia (418,700), then Italy (297,100), and from Greece (203,600 workers).

There is tangible evidence that the West German economy is on the move again. Recent reports by West Germany's many economic research institutes and the Bundesbank in Frankfurt show that economic indicators, such as capital investment, consumer durable purchases and production figures in vital industries are all moving in the right direction.

Car Sales

Car sales are one of the best economic barometers in West Germany, and after months of recession prompted by the oil crisis, the motor manufacturing giants Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz and BMW report soaring sales and lengthening delivery schedules. Volkswagen sold 481,353 vehicles on the domestic market last year, 87,649 more than in 1974. Opel delivered 381,397 (up 84,647 over 1974), Ford 286,750 (up 116,959), Daimler-Benz 185,520 (up 22,781) and BMW 126,637 (up 44,967).

In West German business circles a basic philosophy is that in times of recession, and even more so when world trade is regaining momentum, it is vital for businessmen to meet their overseas partners. To this end, West German industrialists and industrial organizations do their utmost to promote fairs, conventions and congresses, as forums at which they can discuss de-



The National Tourist Board
symbol.

velopments, compare ideas and exchange experiences. That's how the businessmen see it.

Governmentally, tourism in all its manifestations has been something of a "Cinderella industry" during West Germany's economic miracle, although in the past couple of years of trade stagnation tourism promotion and its rewards have gained an increasing importance.

Overall responsibility for promoting visits to West Germany by both businessmen and vacationers is vested in the central government organization, West German National Tourist Board (Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus) with headquarters in Frankfurt. Organizing "tourism" falls into three rough categories—tourism pure and simple for holidaymakers, visits by businessmen to trade and industrial fairs, and participation in conventions and congresses.

Budgets

The National Tourist Board has an annual budget of 17 million marks to promote West German tourism worldwide. The board operates 26 offices in 24 countries and employs 160, of which 80 are stationed abroad. In most tourist and trade-fair circles, this government assistance to travel promotion in West Germany is regarded as parsimonious. Dr. Wilhelm Wimmer, an official of the Bavarian tourism department, recently pointed out that the 17 million marks for the National Tourist Board's work is a drop in the ocean when compared with the equivalent of 30 million marks provided by the Austrian government and the Irish 50 million marks invested by the Irish government in Dublin.

To promote conventions and congresses the West Germans have followed an Irish lead. The German Convention Bureau in Frankfurt, headed by Wolfgang Zedler, was formed in 1973 to coordinate "convention marketing" abroad. Twenty cities, 60

This Section

This supplement was prepared by Geoffrey Penny with the assistance of Ron Alpe. Readers should consult an advertisement on the next page which gives a rundown on the major fairs, conventions and congresses in West Germany.



Geography

sovereign territory of 68,797 square miles, population of over 61 million, including about four million in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The largest federal state is North Rhine-Westphalia (capital Düsseldorf) with over 17 million people (capital Düsseldorf). The least populous state is Saarland (capital Saarbrücken) with just over one million people, which was joined into the Federal Republic in 1957. The state of Baden-Württemberg (capital Stuttgart) and Hesse's capital Wiesbaden, each with a population of over 5 million people, are the most important. The state of Schleswig-Holstein (capital Kiel) is the smallest. The population of West Germany is 55 per cent urban and 45 per cent rural.

Germany is a founder of the European Community, the most important of which are iron and steel, chemicals, farm products, and consumer goods.

Politics

The federation making up West Germany was established by America, Britain and France in May 1949. Full sovereignty was achieved in May, 1955. The West German constitution is known as Basic Law. It came into force on May 23, 1949.

The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) is elected for four-year terms, and the upper house, or Bundesrat, is made up of members representing the Länder, ten Federal states, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hamburg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein.

West Berlin has a special status. Each federal state has a state premier heading a provincial government. There are 518 members sitting in the Bundestag, and voting is by universal suffrage with a system of proportional representation. In the last general election in 1973 the Social Democratic Party (SPD) won 242 seats, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) 182, the Christian Social Union (CSU) in Bavaria 44, and the Free Democratic Party 42.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has formed a coalition government with the FDP, headed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister. Chancellor Schmidt presides over a Cabinet of 18 ministers. The head of state is Federal President Walter Scheel.

The Big Eight: Major Cities Linked to Consider Mutual Economic, Social, Tourist, Congress and Trade-Fair Problems

(REUTERS)—Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Bonn are regarded as the "Big Eight" cities of West Germany. They are linked to mutual economic, social, tourist, congress and trade-fair problems.

Frankfurt inherited other happenings formerly centered in Leipzig, the world-renowned Book Fair, for instance, and Bremen established in 1949. As a result of this splintering, trade-fair policy differences developed, and West Germany, unlike East Germany, cannot claim to have one national trade and industries fair.

Broad Range

Hannover prides itself on having the support of industrial associations covering a broad range of producer industries such as the Association of West German Mechanical Engineering Concerns (Verein Deutscher Maschinen-Anstalten) and the National Association of Electronic Industries

(Zentralverband der Elektro-Technischen Industrie), both with headquarters in Frankfurt.

Mr. von Gieseck pointed out that the lamps and bulbs association could say in its advertisements announcing participation in the Hannover Fair that all member firms would be there. This, he said, is a great advantage to potential overseas clients.

On the other hand, Kurt Schoop of the Düsseldorf fair organization, NOWBA, said: "Technological and sales developments in the past 10 years have given rise to new types of trade fairs with a new format. There has been a general move away from the 'universal' fair covering a multitude of industrial sectors to special exhibitions with a limited range of products on view and a concentrated theme."

Mr. Schoop admits that participation in a trade fair is only one aspect of modern marketing strategies, but it is an extraordinarily vital instrument because

it permits a direct meeting of the whole market. Düsseldorf, he said, regards the relationship between exhibitors and fair organizers as a partnership with the aim of achieving "concentrated and concerted communication."

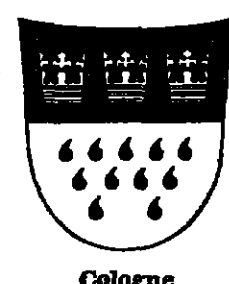
Specialization, according to Mr. Schoop, is far advanced in the consumer-goods sector, but in capital-investment goods the fairs process is still continuing—even if not with the same intensity as in the 1950s and 1960s.

Frankfurt pursues a middle-of-the-road policy, with the main international multi-interest fairs in spring and autumn and a number of specialized events throughout the year such as Interstoff in May, the trade fair for clothing textiles, and the International Hotel and Restaurant Trade Show in October.

The U.S. concept of "trade marts," or permanent consumer-

goods fairs, has not caught on in West Germany, although it has been much discussed. Gottfried Schwanek, chairman of the Association of Major West German Fairs, said in an interview with Handelsblatt, the West German financial daily, that trade marts served a useful purpose in the United States because that country is big and has a higher and more rapid turnover of consumer durables with less dependence on quality than in Europe. He is of the opinion that trade marts would not be appropriate for European circumstances because they are static and smack of "defensive marketing."

To the businessman abroad, this trade-fair policy may seem complicated if not confusing. But it does have an advantage, creating a healthy, alert attitude to commerce and industry requirements as well as consumer demand. The businessman on the outside can only benefit.



Cologne



Frankfurt



Hannover



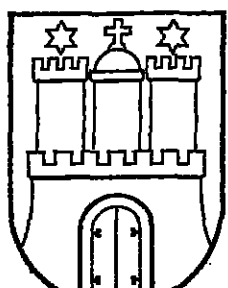
Stuttgart



Berlin



Düsseldorf



Hamburg



Munich

And The Ten: Nuremberg, Lübeck, Bremen, Münster, Bonn, Trier, Würzburg, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Augsburg.

Fairs Policy

the trade-fair cities, a difference in approach.

World War II, Leipzig the internationally recognized center for Germany's fair after the war, the city of Germany into East and left the free part of city in need of a new center. In 1947, when the move was staged, it made a bid to become the fair center for what is now West Germany. The various federal and state governments were invited to participate in the financial make-up of the fair. The fair was accepted and eventually dropped out.

Hannover grew to become a major center for exhibitions in West Germany.

BONN—The Ten—Nuremberg, Lübeck, Bremen, Münster, Bonn, Trier, Würzburg, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Augsburg—describe themselves as "a perfect representation of German history, culture and hospitality."

This is a fair statement. Nuremberg represents Germany's medieval past, Lübeck and Bremen Germany's maritime and Hanseatic history. At Münster the Peace of Westphalia was signed on Oct. 24, 1648, bringing to an end the bloody Thirty Years War. Bonn and Heidelberg symbolize university life, Trier the Roman past, Würzburg the grandeur of the Baroque, Freiburg the medieval magnificence of the Black Forest. Augsburg stands for the banking family of the Fuggers and imperial diets.

Nuremberg's golden age in the 15th and 16th centuries, was the era of the Meistersingers and

cobbler-poet Hans Sachs, central figure of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, who died 400 years ago in 1576. The city preserves its inheritance within the old city walls dominated by the Burg, its burgher houses, like the Dürer House, and the treasures of its artists, for example Veit Stoss (1445-1533).

But a glance at the Meistersinger Hall, the Nuremberg trade-fair center and the harbor on the Pegnitz makes it clear that Nuremberg also keeps up with the times. The fair center is just three miles from the city center and covers 300,000 square meters, with 61,000 square meters in 10 halls. The fair organization concentrates on specialized fairs, with the emphasis on an exhibition held concurrently with an allied convention, notably in the technological field.

In October this year a new

congress hall will be opened within the trade-fair site with seating for 1,200. The site is well served by motorways to all four points of the compass, and Nuremberg is one of the Trans-European Express hubs. Nuremberg airport is only a quarter of an hour away from the city center and handles something over half a million passengers annually—equivalent roughly to the population of the city.

The most important event on the Nuremberg fair calendar among the 135 days of fairs and exhibitions is the Nuremberg Toy Fair, the world's largest, attended this year by 28,000 people.

The 1976 fair, attracting 37 countries, was the 27th since World War II, and Nuremberg's reputation as the toy capital goes back 500 years. At this year's fair there were 1,500 exhibitors offering 20,000 various innovations for the

younger generation. The largest exhibitor from abroad was Britain, with 107 firms taking stands. France sent 50, the Netherlands 45, Austria 32 and Hong Kong 26.

The East bloc was well represented with five participants from Czechoslovakia, one from Bulgaria, two from Yugoslavia and one each from Poland, Romania, Hungary and Russia.

Toy Show

The traditional Christkindl Markt, allied to the Toy Fair, is an annual exhibition in December of toys and Christmas-tree decorations held on the main square in front of the Gothic Frauenkirche by the Beautiful Fountain (Schöner Brunnen). Nuremberg's best-known sight. Other attractions not to be missed in Nuremberg

are the transport museum—the Nuremberg-to-Fürth rail line first operated in 1835—the reconstructed Dürer Haus and the Heiliggeistspital straddling an arm of the Pegnitz.

Nuremberg has a total of 146 hotels offering over 5,000 beds—seven hotels in the deluxe/first class category. The city lays claim to Europe's youngest harbor, situated on the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal.

Bremen, on the Weser, unlike Nuremberg, has a port history stretching back many centuries. In 1358 it joined the Hanseatic League, and in 1648 was declared a free imperial city. Merchants began sailing from Bremen to trade with America in 1893. In the first 10 months of last year the twin harbors of Bremen and Bremerhaven handled over 18 million tons of cargo,

and between 1972 and 1974 Bremen shipyards produced a total of 94 oceangoing vessels totaling over 2 million tons gross register. Bremerhaven is an important embarkation point for cruises from West Germany, and it is a container terminal for the U.S. run.

Convention Facilities

The city of Bremen has 85 hotels with 3,900 beds. Conference and convention facilities include the Stadthalle Bremen, Die Glocke, the Haus St. Petrus in the famous Böttcherstrasse, running from the Marktplatz to the Weser, built between 1923 and 1932, and the Deutsches Haus am Markt.

Bremen is not only concerned with the sea. The air is also important. VFW-Fokker air-

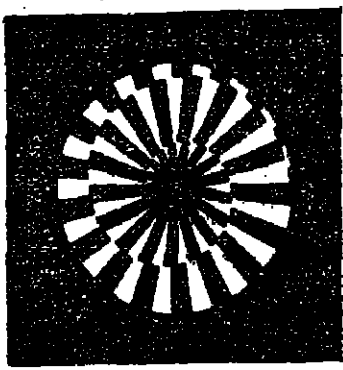
craft manufacturers have a plant in Bremen, and West Germany's aerospace industry, concerned with the Space Shuttle project, has headquarters in Bremen.

Lübeck, on the River Trave, with access to the Baltic, was once the capital of the Hanseatic League, which virtually monopolized trade with Russia and Scandinavia from the 12th to 16th centuries. A prestige symbol of the town is the Holsten Gate, where there is a museum of Lübeck's history, and a model of the city as it was in 1650. Other important architectural landmarks are the Town Hall, St. Mary's Church, St. Catherine's and the magnificent cathedral, with a vast Gothic chancel. Lübeck is a city of dreaming spires.

Thomas Mann was born in Lübeck and set his "Budden-

(Continued on next page)

The Economy—



—West Germans Are Again Poised for Recovery

(Continued from preceding page)

hotels, the German national airline Lufthansa, British Airways, German Rail (Deutsche Bundesbahn), KD German Rhine Line (Rhine cruise operators), the car-hire firm Avis, DER (the German travel agents' organization) and Wagon-Lits Cook all participate in the GCB.

Acting as an incognito middle-man, the German Convention Bureau provides a complete program, including hotel costs, menus, ladies' events, translator services and post-convention or congress recreation facilities to international bodies and organizations abroad which are considering holding their convention or congress in West Germany.

The German Convention Bureau has an annual budget of 450,000 marks, with a sales manager stationed in both America and Europe, and produces a lavish "convention planner's guide to Germany" in English, with detailed information about 550 towns in West Germany, including West Berlin, that can offer facilities for conferences and conventions.

The Results

The GCB claims to have attracted 29 events involving over 76,000 overnight stays in 1974. These conventions and congresses netted 10 million marks for West Germany. The year 1975 was one of stagnation, but Wolfgang Ziedler says he has 60 inquiries "on the books," 21 of which have already been signed up, and are now being finalized.

According to Mr. Ziedler, the considerable expense involved in holding meetings in West Germany does not act as a deterrent, since participants at conferences and congresses in which the GCB is involved are in high-income groups, middle to top management, which are used to international costs. People at this professional level need no converting to the view that an international plane is indispensable.

A cloud has cast a dark shadow over top people visiting Europe for conferences and conventions, however, in the shape of the U.S. internal revenue demands that tax-deductibility for offshore conventions should be reduced. The

ray of hope that Mr. Ziedler sees is the counterproposal that an association should be allowed two visits abroad a year, and that the tax deduction per client should be restricted to a reasonable \$36 (applicable to Germany), the sum allowed U.S. officials.

The Dollar

Commenting on the weakening of the dollar against the deutsche mark, as well as the German currency's strength on most foreign exchange markets, Josef Müller of the National Tourist Board said: "Naturally the exchange rate is a considerable disadvantage to our tourist industry as a whole. This caused a considerable decline in tourism in 1974, particularly from America. Yet the drop in

tourism was not only due to adverse exchange rates. There was the energy crisis and the general economic uncertainty. The adverse dollar exchange rate was a shock to American travelers, affecting not only Europe but also the rest of the world."

"The year 1975," he said, "was bad for tourism in West Germany, but there are signs that an upturn is on the way. Just look at 1975. No one talks of an energy crisis any longer, and an air of optimism is prevailing in all sectors. The considerable advantage we have to offer to a businessman wishing to combine work and pleasure is that important commercial and industrial centers are widely distributed throughout the country and within easy reach of vacation spots for when business has been completed. This is unlike France, where so much is concentrated on Paris, or Britain, where so much revolves around special centers such as London and Birmingham."

The Upswing

Evidence of this upswing is manifest by the statistics compiled by passport controllers at German ports, airports and road crossing points. Last year there were 400 million visits to West Germany, 80 million more than were registered in 1974, according to immigration officials in Cologne.

In a Bonn government white paper on tourism published in July last year, the vital meshing of the importing and exporting

of tourism with the importing and exporting of goods and services is stressed. With over 17 million West German holidaymakers abroad in 1974 and spending 18,400 million hard deutsche marks, the potential for West Germany's most important trading partners to purchase goods and services was enormously enhanced.

The Big Eight

A dynamic element for promoting West German exports since the war has been the traditional and world-famous trade fairs in the Federal Republic—the Hannover Fair, which is the largest of its kind in the world, Green Week—the agricultural fair in Berlin, celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1976—Düsseldorf's

printing and packaging fair, the Frankfurt book fair, Hamburg's sailing, food and leisure fairs, Cologne's Photokina, Munich's fairs for agriculture, sports equipment and fashion, and Stuttgart fairs for heating, catering and leisure—the big eight.

The central organization responsible for West German trade fair promotion is the German Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, AUMA, for short. (In German: *Ausstellungen und Messe Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft*), headquartered in Cologne. AUMA was founded in 1956, and it has the backing of all central bodies responsible for fairs and exhibition management in West Germany.

AUMA head Dr. Claus Boerner

said: "AUMA is just the spokesman for the industrial groups that back the organization, and it does not formulate policies of its own with regard to trade fairs. Last year we had a major event in the shape of the 'Technocongress' Fair in Peking. This year we are back to what you might call business as usual."

Although AUMA does handle West German overseas exhibitions its main work involves providing information about trade fairs in the Federal Republic. Members of AUMA pay a kind of "subscription charge," and these funds are provided by trade fair organizers from the proceeds of hiring out stands at exhibition centers.

Twice a year AUMA produces a

run-down of the most important fairs in West Germany and other international exhibitions in English, French, German and Spanish. An annual statistical report by the Cologne council contains information on fair-site facilities, number of visitors, rental charges for stands and admission prices.

Dr. Boerner said: "West Germany is capable of standing international competition in trade fairs. What is important is for trade fairs to continue to offer German exporters optimum services and client organizations so that they will not want to give up home-ground advantage and camp to exhibition centers abroad."

The Ten: Cities to Compete With the Big Eight for Business Visitors

(Continued from preceding page)

brooks" in the city's commercial life. A stone's throw away from Lübeck is Travemünde, the elegant seaside resort overlooking the East German demarcation line passing through the Trave. Its casino is one of the most famous in Germany.

Münster, the historic capital of Westphalia, lies at the heart of a wooded plain dotted with castles. It was the see and seat of Westphalia's most powerful prince-bishops, who among them ruled most of northwest Germany. As early as the 15th century the city council was dominated by Lutherans. Together with Osnabrück it was involved in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, resulting in a loss of influence for the Holy Roman Emperor to the advantage of the north German Protestant princes.

Conferences and convention facilities in the city are provided at the Münsterland Hall, and Münster has 22 hotels with almost 1,000 beds. Sight to see include the cathedral, the Prinzipalmarkt's elegant houses, with Renaissance gables, and St. Lambert's Church. Within the Town Hall there is the Friedensaal, open to the public, where prin-

cipal delegates met to draw up the Peace of Westphalia treaty.

Unkindly described by John le Carré as "A Small Town in Germany," Bonn, birthplace of Beethoven, is a charming university city nestled on the Rhine with a 2,000-year history stretching back to the days when the Romans named it *Castra Bonensia*.

In AD 253 Roman soldiers Cassius and Florentius were martyred for their Christian belief, and one of the first Christian shrines arose over their grave on the site of the present-day cathedral.

Sightseeing

Needless to say, the city has a Beethoven Museum in the great composer's birth house, and every year concerts in his honor are given in the Beethovenhalle. Sight to see include the Bundeshaus, and guided tours of the Bundestag in English are given when the Lower House is not in session. A fast streetcar-tram service connects Bonn with Cologne.

Another delightful Roman town is Trier, founded by Augustus as *Augusta Treverorum* in the Mosel Valley. Constantine the Great

made Trier his residence from AD 306 to 316. The 14th-century cathedral contains "the Holy Robe," believed to have been worn by Christ. Adjoining the Basilica is the 17th-century Elector's Palace, built by Baltesar Neumann.

The city also has imperial baths and an amphitheater, but its most famous sight is the Porta Nigra—the finest Roman relic in Germany. It owes its name to the dark patina which has formed over the limestone blocks, placed one upon another without mortar and held together by iron crampings.

In 1804 Napoleon had a hand in its restoration. Trier was the birthplace of an eminent German who was to shake the world—Karl Marx. His house at 10 Brückenstrasse contains documents about his life and work as the founder of modern socialism. Baltesar Neumann was responsible for one of the most magnificent baroque palaces in Germany, the Residenz, in Würzburg, commenced in 1720 for Prince Bishop Johann Philipp Franz von Schönborn. Mozart concerts are given in the cathedral halls every June.

The great German wood sculptor Tilman Riemenschneider

(1460-1531) was also closely associated with Würzburg, and for a time he was imprisoned in the Festung Marienberg.

Formerly this fortress was the

home of the Prince-Bishops. Today it is a museum, and from its terraces there are views of the Main with its vine-clad slopes. The Alte Main Bridge is lined

with bridges of saints, including Kilian, the Irish missionary murdered in Würzburg in 689 and buried in the crypt of the baroque Neumünster Church, and Bonifatius, patron saint of Germany, born in Crediton, Devon, England, martyred in Frisia and buried in the great cathedral at Fulda, not far from Würzburg.

Light Opera

Hungarian light-opera composer Sigmund Romberg could hardly have chosen a more appropriate locale for his "Student Prince" than Heidelberg, Germany's oldest university city, with a seat of learning dating back to 1386. The castle, home of the Palatinate electors overlooking the Neckar, is a ruin, but a flourishing one. It has been turned into a museum, and this prize exhibit is The Great Turn of Heidelberg, a wine vat with a storage capacity of 45,732 gallons. In the Olden War (1688-1697) the castle was sacked. In 1693 Heidelberg was devastated by a great fire. Today the university library has one of the greatest collections in Europe of books and manuscripts, dating back as far as the 14th century, and the students' hall is open for inspection.

Until 1914 it was used to cool down over-enthusiastic students.

Freiburg, was ruled by the Austrian Hapsburgs till 1805, when it was included in the

Grand Duchy of Baden. The city is famous for its cathedral dating back to 1200, with 16th-century stained glass windows. Undoubtedly the beautiful "Katharine" (St. Katherine) in Germany stands out as the cathedral, and open-air flea market. Freiburg visits to the Forest-St. Blasien, the St. Paul and Titisee Lake are a visit—can be arranged.

Social Welfare

Modern German social welfare can be said to have started in 1519 with the first, the country's oldest, dachshund housing, established by Jakob Fugger, whose house is still occupied, and is a few pennies a year.

Augsburg is famous in 1730 for the Confession of Aug in 1530, when Charles V called Imperial Diet in the hall of Catholic-Protestant theologians. Inspired by Luther, the Protestants, the Confession, a statement of their beliefs. Sight to see include the Cathedral and huge Renaissance Town Hall.

Augsburg is situated on Danube, and Mozart's composer Leopold Mozart, author of a book on playing, was born in the 1719. His birthplace is a museum devoted to the family.

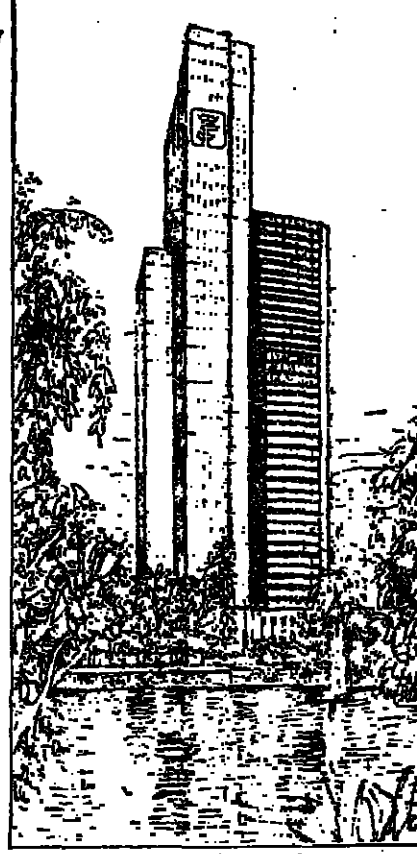
CP Hotels K

The Canadian Pacific Frankfurt Plaza Hotel makes Frankfurt a more attractive city than ever for conventions.

It's Westendhalle 1841 is the perfect example of a custom built conference hall.

Called after the original Westendhalle opened by Friedrich Wilhelm Pietsch on the 19th of December 1841, it more than lives up to a history which includes the meetings of a group of delegates from the national assembly in 1848 and the opening of the first exhibition restaurant during the electrical engineering exhibition, in 1891.

Frankfurt's new Westendhalle offers unparalleled conference facilities: 20 feet high, 82 feet wide, 102 feet long—8400 feet big. 1500 guests can enjoy a cocktail party in comfort. Variable seating arrangements will accommodate 1200 participants at meetings. Simultaneous translation booths, modern equipment for film and audio-visual shows and every other con-



Our new hotel in Frankfurt, drawn by the Frankfurt artist Ferry Ahlert.

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Frankfurt
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ceivable facility ensures success for every convention. Additionally the Canadian Pacific Frankfurt Plaza Hotel has 7 further conference rooms, 3 restaurants and 596 guest rooms.

In fact, a whole new concept for conventions is being created close to the Frankfurt fair. Opening for conference facilities autumn 1976. Please contact Bert van Walbeek—you can already discuss convenient dates, facilities and special needs with him.

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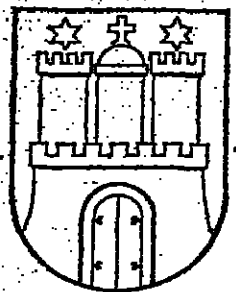
Window of the World for Supply and Demand: German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1976

January	14-18. Int. Fair Home Textiles, Floor Coverings, Household Textiles, Frankfurt	9-12. IWA - Int. Fair for Hunting, Sporting Arms, Requirements for Hunting, Fishing, Nuremberg	12-15. IGEDCO - Int. Fashion Fair with IGEDCO, Düsseldorf
February	20-25. Int. Furniture Fair, Cologne	20-25. IGEDCO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf	16-22. IGEDCO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf
March	22-25. GAI - Int. Exhibition Building Materials, Systems, Building Renovation, Munich	23-4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
April	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
May	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
June	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
July	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
August	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
September	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
October	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
November	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne
December	23. 1-1. 2. Int. Green Week, Berlin	23. 4. S. EXPOCLIMA - Europ. Exhibition, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Air-handling, Drying, Hannover	18-22. IFMA - Int. Bicycle, Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne

Information:
AUMA, Lindenstrasse 8, D-5 Köln 1

German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions



Hamburg — 'Devotion to the Mercantile Life'

HAMBURG—Everything's mercantile in Hamburg. The word from Middle High German, meaning an association of merchants, and no fewer than 124 in Hamburg today dub themselves Hansa or Hanseatic. The registrations are HSE, HSE-Hamburg, where the city's population of 2 million would have a single serial letter by other major cities: Stuttgart, M for Munich, Frankfurt.

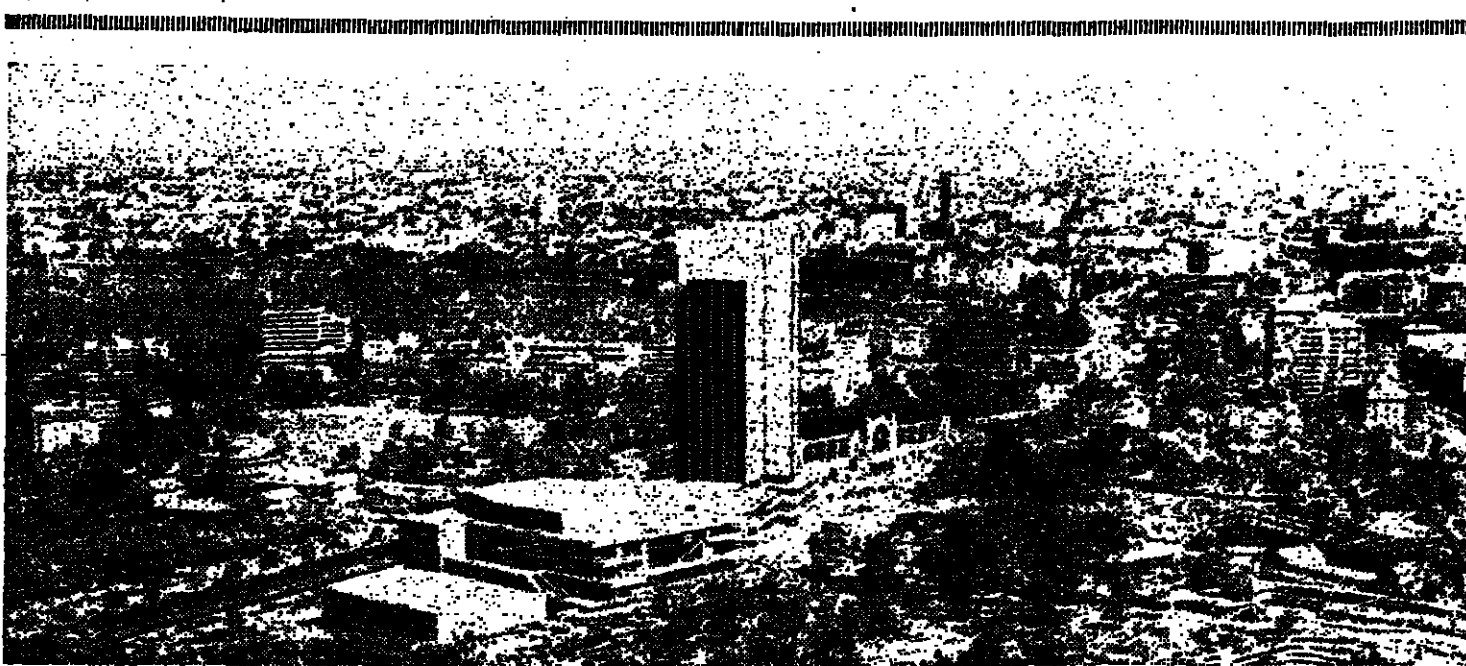
Hamburg has been a citizens' city for 1,000 years, a city whose correct title is "Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg," owing to an unbroken and old tradition shaped not so much by a community with a healthy interest in commerce.

Devotion to mercantile life in Hamburg is symbolized by the Hamburg Congress Center, adjacent to the harbor, both of which were opened in 1973. Other major fair and convention centers in Hamburg have been built in the city center.

One side there is Planten un Blomen—the horticultural garden—and just across the road is the Hamburg Messehallen, with the Dammtor station and road link to the heart of Hamburg across the Lohseweg to the other side, just minutes' walk.

Lungs of City

Green spaces bring the visitor to the Lungs of the City, a yachting delight, as few Hamburgers know. An artificial lake created by damming a mill stream, authorities have imposed regulations on building the Alster to preserve its beauty. No motor boats are on the lake except for the "buses" and the water-canoes lead from the Binnenalster, overlooked by the city's main Vase Johanneken, and the block on Ballindamm, Germany's largest shipyard, Hapag-Lloyd, to which Hamburg is linked by the Sea 55 miles away. And on which the Congress Center (CCH) was built is owned by Hamburg, and the facilities proper cost 102



Hamburg Congress Center and Plaza Hotel against background of Alster Lake.

million marks to construct, with a further 40 million marks for approach roads and other improvements.

As one of the largest and most modern complexes of its kind in Europe, CCH has attracted a number of successful international events, all combined with congresses or conferences.

About 160,000 visitors take advantage of the CCH facilities annually (exclusive of concert audiences). Maria Callas chose the Congress Center for her comeback with approximately 500 conferences and congresses taking place in 13 halls and chambers. The largest hall seats 3,000, while a group of 30 is comfortably accommodated in the smallest room.

Facilities include simultaneous translation, videorecording, three large stages and the services of a technical staff. A total of 1,000 people can be accommodated at one time. CCH officials acknowledge that congresses and conventions held in their center are a little costlier than in smaller West German cities where facilities are older and less technically advanced. It is because CCH is so modern and

proficient that organizations hold events in Hamburg.

The city-state of Hamburg subsidizes CCH to the tune of 7 million marks a year, but the organizers point out that the average business visitor stays four days and spends between 100 marks and 150 marks a day, which brings taxation revenue of between 7 and 9 per cent to Hamburg.

Tourism is an important aspect of the city's economy. More than 1,400,000 visitors spend nearly 3 million overnight stays in the city annually. A third of these come from abroad, mainly Scandinavia, America, Britain, Holland, France and Japan. Hamburg has approximately 400 hotels with over 18,000 beds.

Although West Germany only has a short coastline the people of Hamburg have always had their feet in the water, and the annual Boat Show is among the city's important events. A spokesman for the trade fair authorities said: "This is a show for rich and poor alike, attracting the well-heeled looking for the latest in swank ocean-going yachts and the family man who just likes messing about on a river or lake."

It is held in October, and this year is attracting 600 exhibitors from 22 countries, the largest contingent coming from Britain, whose 60 participants are a record number. About 1,200 craft will be on display. There is a growing demand for ocean-going yachts.

In September Hamburg will be staging "Ship, Machinery and Marine Technology International" with 400 firms from 17 countries displaying the latest developments in offshore and ocean engineering, shipbuilding and ship operations. Simultaneously a congress is to be held along with the International Oil Pollution Exhibition and Conference.

The modern functional fair site is made up of 13 halls covering 52,500 square meters. Car parking facilities are available for 1,300 vehicles in the Congress Center underground lot. The fair and congress companies employ a permanent staff of 220. The fair site under the shadow of the TV tower has U-bahn connections to all four corners of the city, and it is only 20 minutes by car from the airport.

Hamburg's port handled 47 million tons of cargo last year, a

slight decline on the previous year owing to recession. The value of the cargoes handled in West Germany's largest port was fractionally less than 50 billion marks.

But Hamburg is not daunted by economic recession for long. Although the name Hansaport may smack of nostalgia, compared with Rotterdam's EEC-minded Europoort, the multimillion deutsche mark investment on the Elbe is definitely forward thinking rather than retrospective, cosmopolitan rather than parochial. Hansaport—due to go into operation next year—will have cost 175 million marks when completed, and when operational will increase Hamburg's cargo-handling capacity by about 20 per cent, mainly for the Feine-Salzgritter steelworks transported by the newly excavated Elbe-Lateral-Canal.

3d Development

Hansaport is the third major development to enhance Hamburg's dockland in the seventies after the second Elbe tunnel completing a north-south autobahn

from Helsinki to Lisbon and the majestic Köhlbrandbrücke.

Last year Hamburg's Fuhlsbüttel airport showed an increase in passenger handling of 3.2 per cent on the previous year to 3,548,000. Air freight via Hamburg was also up, despite the economic slump—2.9 per cent to 30,492 tons.

There are almost 1,500 industrial firms in Hamburg, 85 per cent with up to 100 employees. In 1974 the turnover of these Hamburg industrial firms (including excise duties but not purchase tax) amounted to 27 billion marks, almost 5 billion marks being in exports. Hamburg is a major oil refining center along with chemicals, rubber and asbestos industries, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, printing, tobacco processing and the maritime industries, shipping, shipbuilding and marine agencies. More than 30 per cent of West German tea and approximately 50 per cent of raw coffee are imported via Hamburg. The city's breweries produce almost 500 million pints of beer annually. Margarine is a major product, with five concerns processing edible oils.

Large areas of Hamburg are still agricultural, used especially as market gardens. Hamburg agricultural terrain amounts to 180 square kilometers, half of it arable land (mainly grain and wheat crops) and the rest for cattle. Ten per cent of all greenhouses for vegetables and flowers in operation in West Germany are to be found in Hamburg.

Leisure Pursuits

Leisure pursuits in Hamburg tend to concentrate on water—visiting VIPs are always taken on a Hafenrundfahrt (trip round the harbor), and tourists and businessmen likewise can join one of the small motor vessels weaving their way in and out of the docks of such major shipbuilders as Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft and Blohm & Voß.

Markets abound in Hamburg, the most famous being the Fischmarkt in St. Pauli, which opens in the small hours of Sunday morning, attracting night revelers from the Reeperbahn. It sells everything.

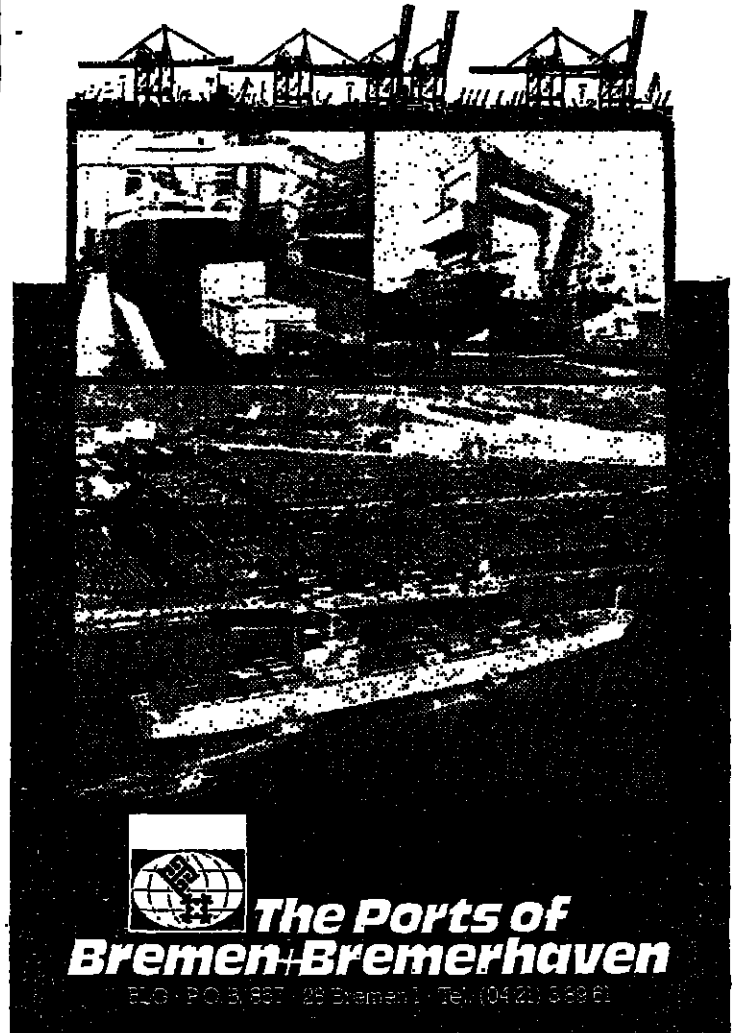
Hamburg's Derby at the Horn race track is the annual highlight of the horse-racing calendar in West Germany. It attracts jockeys from all over Europe.

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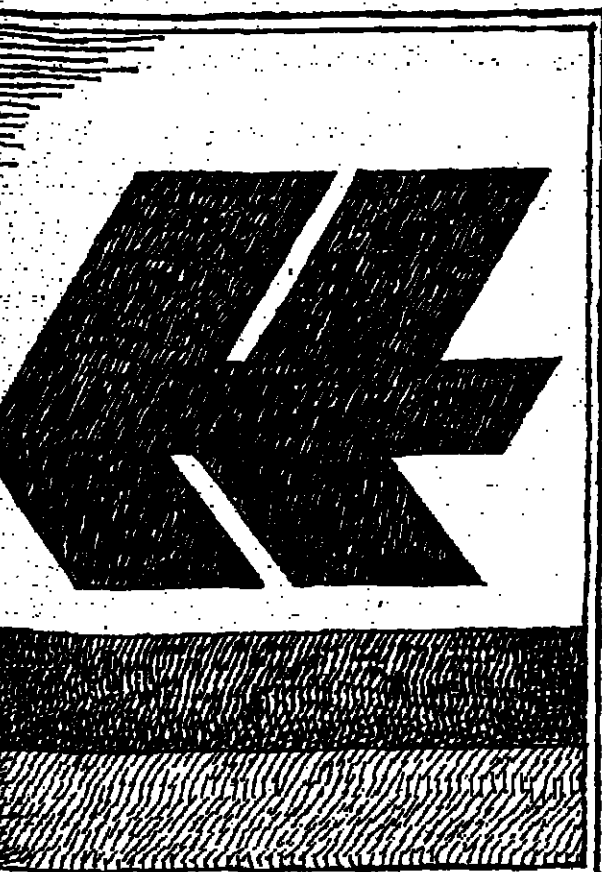
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tions indicate that this trend will continue this year.

Cologne itself is photogenic. A businessman with a camera will

The city center that
from the debris now incl-
ultra-modern extensive
area. The present mayor
logne is John van Nes,
who presides over a coun-
up of 44 SPD members,
and 7 FDP. Undoubte-
city's most famous ma-
the first Chancellor of a
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And, in this

Düsseldorf — A City With More Than 2,500 Foreign Firms



DÜSSELDORF (HRT)—Millions of barges have shipped millions of tons of cargo down the Rhine from Düsseldorf over the centuries, but on April 7 and 8 the banks of the river will be lined by people watching 13,000 tons move downstream at the daily pace of one millimeter a second. The new Oberkassel bridge, 800 meters in length, is being shifted bodily into the position occupied by the old bridge—and traffic will be disrupted for a couple of days.

There is something symbolic of Düsseldorf in the Oberkassel bridge spectacle, since the city is used to the efficient handling of thousands of tons of steel. It is the headquarters of the giant steel concern, whose glass skyscraper soars above the elms of the Hofgarten, planned by Napoleon.

Düsseldorf is the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous state of the Federal Republic, with 17 million people, and a major advantage of the city is its central location on mainland Europe and the Common Market.

City authorities calculate the average distance between Düsseldorf and all Western European capitals excluding Iceland's Reykjavik is 571 miles or 920 kilometers.

2,500 Foreign Firms

More than 2,500 foreign companies have offices in Düsseldorf, or two hundred of them Japanese. Main industries include engineering, commercial vehicle manufacture, foodstuffs, glass, paper, textile and clothing. When in any Düsseldorf you mean not by Thyssen but Mannesmann, Hoescht, Huls (the detergent manufacturers) and Rhönndorf, paper industries. The stock exchange is one of the most important of West Germany's eight.

Düsseldorf's industrial strength, a foundation and starting point in the development of all its economic sectors, cannot be attributed to one typical product. Düsseldorf's hallmark is versatility. The result of this is that in the north Rhine region fluctuations in economic fortunes are not nearly marked as in one-product regions and cities.

The Trade Fair Company

NOWEA has played a decisive role in building Düsseldorf into a magnet for world trade. One of the most modern trade-fair complexes in Europe was opened to the north of the city in 1971, representing an investment of 300 million marks for the buildings, plus 100 million marks for infrastructure.

Many Fairs

True to the industrial character of the city, NOWEA's fairs cover a broad spectrum, and in 1975 filled 127,000 square meters of floor space in 13 halls following a process of steady expansion which is continuing. The site includes lecture halls with seating capacities for 500, 700 and 1,200 persons and a central restaurant seating 1,200. Twenty thousand cars can park.

Convention facilities can handle meetings from 15 people to 4,000 in various halls at the fair grounds alongside the Rhine or at sites in the city. The modernistic grounds are breathtakingly located next to the new Rhine Stadium.

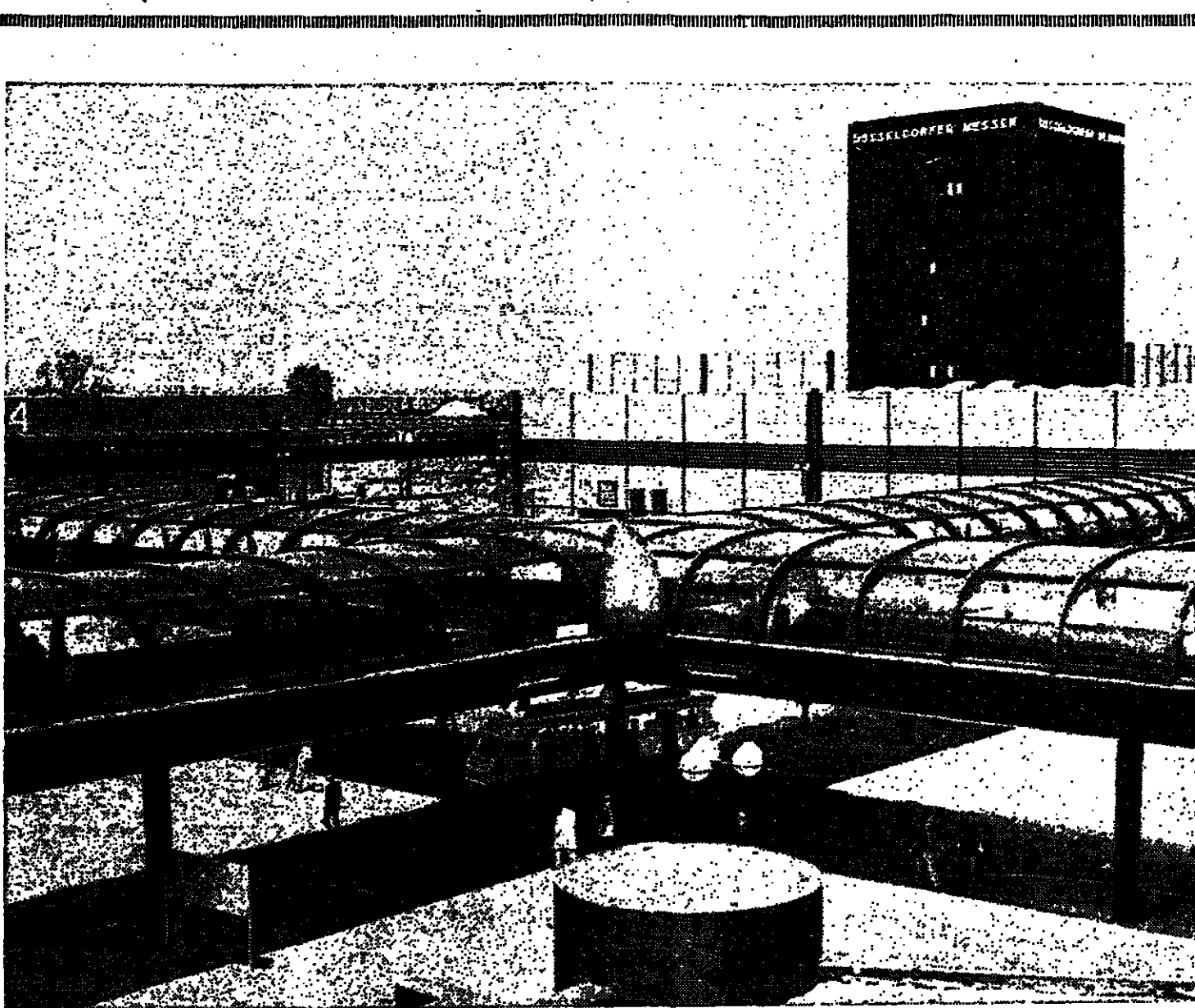
Last year NOWEA achieved a record turnover of 92 million marks. Twelve thousand exhibitors participated in 29 events, visited by 812,000, a twenty-per-cent increase over 1974. 220,000 of them came from overseas from a total of 48 different nations. The high points of last year's trade-fair schedule were INTERPACK '75, the International Packing Machinery, Packaging Material and Containers Fair and K 75, the plastics fair. Forty per cent of the INTERPACK exhibitors came from 20 foreign nations, and 43 per cent of the approximately 1,200 exhibitors at K 75 were also from other countries.

Printing and Paper

But the most famous fair with which Düsseldorf is associated is Drupa, the international printing and paper fair, held every five years. In 1972 over 300,000 attended the fortnight fair, and Drupa will next be held in June, 1977.

There are also the quarterly Igado fashion fairs to present the new season's designs, and these have played an important part in establishing Düsseldorf's reputation as a fashion center.

Though Father Rhine inevi-



A view of the Düsseldorf Fair.

tably dominates the city, Düsseldorf takes its name from the river Düsseldorf which flows through the city in a number of branches. The "Dorf" signifies village, or

thorp, and the three-quarter-million inhabitants of the city joke about being the largest "Dorf" in Germany.

Düsseldorf (sic) was granted a

city charter by Count Adolf von Berg in 1288, and it became the residence of the dukes of Berg. In the 17th century the family of the Electors of the Neuburg-

Palatinate, also Dukes of Berg, settled in Düsseldorf. The most famous member of the family was Johann Wilhelm, known as Jan Wellem (1658-1716), whose second

wife was Anna Maria Louisa of Tuscany, a Medici heiress. Jan Wellem was a liberal patron and apostle of the baroque, a leading German secular prince of his day, who surrounded himself with a brilliant court of musicians, painters and architects and made Düsseldorf a capital of the fine arts. A large part of his collection of paintings is now in Munich in the Alte Pinakothek.

Napoleon's Paris

Napoleon's famous comment on the lovely city that the Neuburg-Palatine electors had created, when he entered at the head of his troops in 1806, was, "C'est mon petit Paris!" Düsseldorf became Prussian in 1815. In 1838 the first German railway line was opened between Düsseldorf and Erkrath, and by 1847 there was a rail connection to Berlin. With the railway age, the industrial revolution came to Düsseldorf. World War I led to the French occupation of the Rhineland. The Second World War wrought great destruction on the city, and when hostilities ended the city fathers drew up rebuilding plans to give Düsseldorf a present and a future.

New bridges were thrown over the Rhine, fast motorways and elevated roads linked the heart of the city with the rest of Germany and Europe, but all was so well landscaped that city life was not disrupted.

Düsseldorf's most famous street is the Königsallee, known as the "Kö." The Düsseldorf flows along the center of this spacious tree-lined boulevard in a conduit.

Opera House

The Deutsche Oper am Rhein is at the end of the Königsallee in the Hofgarten and is counted among West Germany's best. Behind the opera, toward the Rhine, a new "old town" has been developed with reconstructions of the old houses that once stood there, including the home of lyric poet Heinrich Heine, born in Düsseldorf in 1797, dying a famous exile in Paris. The "Altstadt" (old town) is the fun place of Düsseldorf, good clean fun. Attempts by West Germany's sex-shop queen Beate Uhse to open an establishment there have met with a very rigid response from all concerned.

Another famous name in Düsseldorf was that of Robert Schumann, who was appointed conductor of the municipal orchestra in 1850. He lived in Düsseldorf for four years and eventually attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Rhine. Felix Mendelssohn was also associated with Düsseldorf's musical life, brilliantly directing the city's Rhine Festival.

Other sights for the businessman to see after the fair is over are the fine Goethe Museum and Bismarck Castle, just outside the city with rooms in their original state of rococo decoration.

After the Trip

If your business trip takes you only to Düsseldorf and you would like to see the rest of Germany's outstanding buildings, museums, Europe's largest miniaturized city, including Thyssen House, Bismarck Castle, Ulm and Bamberg Cathedrals and Munich's Frauenkirche, among others, on a scale of 1:25.

A bus ride away from the central station is Neanderthal, the valley where a local schoolmaster found human remains dating back between 100,000 and 60,000 B.C. The finds, made in 1856 and identified by British anthropologist W. K. King, are preserved in the local museum with the bones of prehistoric animals. In the Neanderthal nature reserve there is a unique collection of Ice Age animals, such as bison, primitive species of deer achieved by selective breeding back to the original stock, and wild horses.

Düsseldorf in 1976 has a council made up of 38 Social Democrats, 39 Christian Democrats and six Free Democrats, presided over by Mayor Klaus Bungert.

Scheel

Fighter-pilot, national political party leader, development aid minister, foreign minister, vice-chancellor, and chart-topping pop-singer—a varied and full career for any man. But not good enough for Walter Scheel. He stood as candidate for the position of President, the West German head of state, in 1973 and no one bothered to put up more than a token challenge to the popular Mr. Scheel, who comes from a Düsseldorf suburb.

After your first convention in Germany you will certainly say: "Auf Wiedersehen".

In Germany you'll find ideal conditions for congresses, conventions and meetings. Because everything is organized perfectly. From hotel reservations to meeting rooms, from welcoming cocktails to menus. And of course you'll have the chance to meet the right people. And to establish new business relations.

Looking at it geographically, Germany offers a most favourable location for conventions. Right in the heart of Europe. With easy connections by train, ship, car or plane to all other

European countries. But you should really take your time and enjoy Germany. With its mountains and lakes, the vast forests and the many little romantic villages.

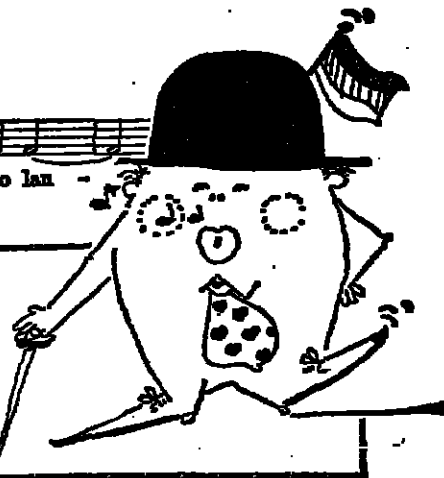
Looking at it this way, a convention in Germany is almost pure pleasure — and a most reasonable one. Because a convention in Germany is no more expensive than in your own country.

For all these reasons, it's quite sure that after one convention in Germany, you will want to come back.

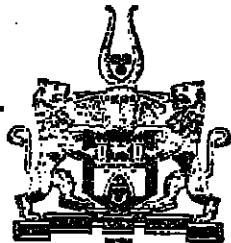
Germany, your future convention site. We're a whole lot more than you think.



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Hannover—A Bustling City of Industry and Fairs



HANNOVER (IHT).—"Admittedly, information costs money... but lack of information can cost you a fortune," the slogan of the Hannover Fair '76, sums up the attitude throughout West Germany on the value of trade fairs.

A survey by the Deutsche Messe und Anstellungs AG, Hannover, conducted by the Hamburg-based Institute for Industrial Marketing and Advertising Research, reports that there are three main reasons for businessmen to attend a multi-trade fair: To acquire information of a general nature to acquire specific information about the business they are engaged in and to seek solutions to their business problems.

Hans von Gosseln, who has been associated with the Hannover Fair from its inception, said:

"The fair is a huge *tour d'horizon* of manufacturing in many sectors all over the world, in no way limited to any specific region. We were, for instance, thoroughly European before the Common Market emerged. We were making contacts in what is now the EEC even before there was a sovereign Federal Republic government."

He added: "The first fair was held from August 18 to September 7, 1947, when Gen. Lucius Clay was commander in chief." Mr. von Gosseln regards the Hannover Fair as a summary of all technical industrial fairs, "at the same time, on the same spot."

There are no national pavilions at the Hannover Fair. The Russians asked for a national hall, but their request was turned down. Manufacturers are grouped

together according to their sector of industry, with names listed in the catalogue all in the same type-face, along with the city and country from which they come. This conforms with Hannover's aim of providing "information which you cannot find elsewhere, information for which you would otherwise have to make many journeys and sacrifice a lot of time."

Permanent Staff

The permanent staff at the fair numbers about 450. The total space available is 631,000 square meters, of which 370,000 is in halls. Last year, there were in all 4,028 exhibitors and 707 represented firms; 884 direct exhibitors and 888 represented firms were from outside West Germany.

Of the 4,028 direct exhibitors, 3,623 were manufacturers.

The total weight of all goods exhibited last year was estimated to be 32,000 tons. Seventy-five per cent of this was transported to and from the fairground by road. Coincidental with joining the Common Market in 1973, Britain became the main exhibitor in Hannover, topping France from its pinnacle. The British have maintained their top position as exhibitors ever since. Last year, 170 British exhibitors and 103 represented firms participated. France sent 115 exhibitors plus 54 firms represented on other stands.

A Hannover Fair spokesman said: "So far this year, 165 British companies have booked stands and 76 others have arranged in direct participation, but this is sure to increase."

The Hannover Fair became a founding member in 1966 of the "Society for Voluntary Control of Fair and Exhibition Statistics"—the German initials are *VEKM*. This organization has laid down specific rules for the definition of "exhibitor." Only firms having a stand manned by their staff may claim the title "direct exhibitor."

VEKM's statutory aim is to provide comparable and controllable statistics giving a clear and true picture of fair attendance.

High Loyalty

An interesting statistical analysis compiled by the marketing research department of the Hannover Fair organization shows that there is a high quota of loyalty to the fair among exhibitors.

Last year, 2,625 participants were asked: How many times has your firm exhibited in Hannover? The largest group—32 per cent of the total—had been to Hannover between 21 and 26 times. Only half as many were at Hannover for the first time (11 per cent). Nineteen per cent of those asked said they had been at the Hannover Fair between six and 10 times.

Each year, the number of visitors to Hannover Fair is approximately equivalent to the city's population—about 550,000. The main sectors covered are mechanical engineering, electronics, data-processing, machine tools and consumer goods. This year one innovation will be "research and technology." The Hannover Fair Information department points out that in West Germany alone it is estimated that 24 billion marks are invested annually in research and development.

Hannover Fair

This additional scope to the activities of the Hannover Fair runs parallel to the endeavors of the West German Ministry of Scientific Research and Technology to bring publicly supported research institutions, with their considerable capacity, and industry together. Of the 400,000 "professional visitors," as opposed to the public at large and casual visitors, it is estimated that one-fifth are involved in research and development in their companies.

The Hannover Fair has always been associated with the West German Aerospace Show, which runs concurrently in Hannover. This year, the 11th, the show will be open from May 1 to 9. All sectors of aerospace will be represented including airport facilities, ground equipment and accessories. The show is organized by the West German Aerospace Industries Federation (BDL).

Industrial City

Though situated in the rich farming country of Lower Saxony, Hannover itself is an industrial city. Major firms located in the Hannover area include Volkswagen, Continental tires, Messer-Ferguson-Hanomag, Siemens, Westinghouse and Varta batteries. Four breweries in the city produce 2 million hectoliters of beer annually, and nearby Blumberg brews one of the oldest and most famous West German drinks, Bock Beer.

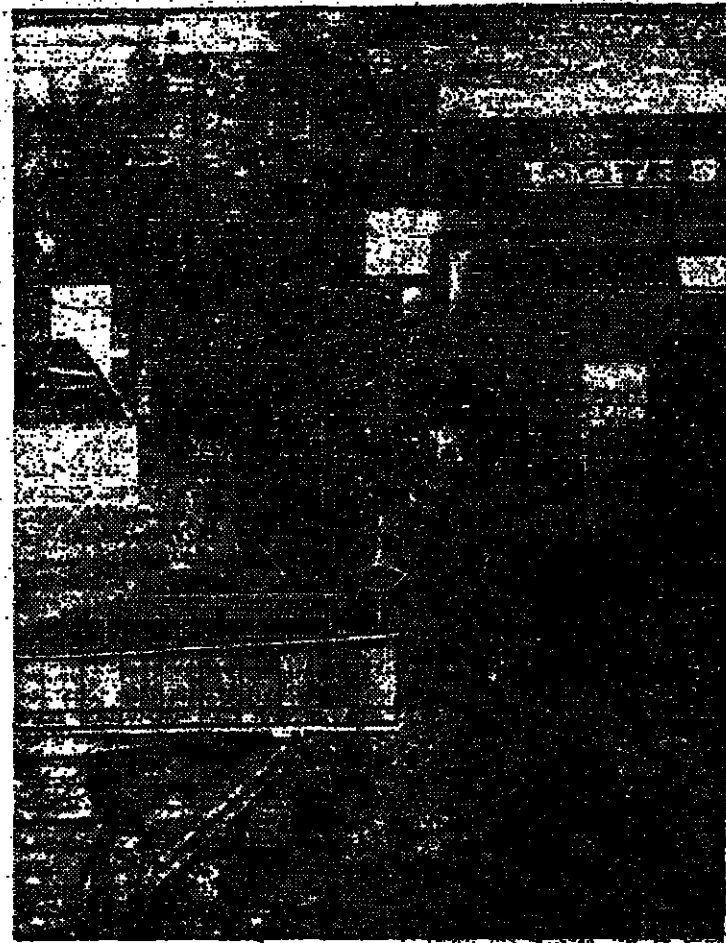
For road, rail, inland waterway and air traffic Hannover is an important junction. Highways run directly to Hamburg in the north, Bremen to the west, to Helmstedt, the border crossing point for West Berlin, and southward to Munich, Frankfurt and Basel. The Mittellandkanal, linking West Germany's industrial Ruhr and Communist countries to the east,

flows through Hannover and links up with Peine Salzgitter's steel complex.

Museums and art galleries include the Kestner Museum with one of the finest collections of Egyptian art in the world, the Lower Saxony State Museum with a rich exhibition of Rembrandt and Rubens, and the Historical Museum with a collection of 18th-century coaches.

As a convention city, Hannover has extensive facilities to complement the importance of the trade fair. The Kuppelsaal of the Stadthalle with its distinctive dome has places for 3,688 in rows or 1,250 at tables. Other convention halls in the Stadthalle complex include the Bonatsaal, the Roter Saal and the Elisen Saal. The Mischelshaus, a popular venue for political conferences, has accommodation for 1,800 at tables or 2,650 persons sitting in rows.

Hannover City Council is made up of 33 SPD members, 27 CDU and five FDP, presided over by Mayor Herbert Schmalstieg. The annual budget is approximately 1.6 billion marks.



Hannover fairground.

Getting into business in Germany
Not necessarily a royal road, but a well marked path.



Starting here: Königsallee 100, Düsseldorf.

North Rhine-Westphalia embodies the largest concentration of customers and suppliers in Western Europe. Within a radius of 500 km live 140 million people (German, French, Dutch, Belgian, and of course Luxembourgish, men of Kent and Essex).

This is a fairly bewildering range of opportunities for profitable investment. Just to look over the main industrial centers would take weeks.

Fortunately there's one button to press: the doorbell at Königsallee 100, Düsseldorf's fashionable shopping promenade.

This is the Economic Development Corporation for North Rhine-Westphalia, which exists to tell you about advantageous locations, available property, labour, energy supply, regional planning. And about state investment aid.

Ring the bell, ring up, drop us a line.

For a starter we'll send you, without cost or obligation, our general information leaflet and the North Rhine Westphalian Guidelines for the Granting of Public Investment Incentives.

When a businessman says "Germany", two to one he's thinking (consciously or unconsciously) of the land along Rhine and Ruhr.

Naturally enough. The single State of North Rhine-Westphalia accounts for about a third of the whole Federal Republic—a third of the jobs, a third of the industrial output, a third of the exports. Not to mention nearly all the coal, most of the steel, and most of the electricity.

Just a sampling of the familiar industrial names here: Bayer, Ford, Henkel, International Harvester, Krupp, Mannesmann, 3-M, Mitsui, Thyssen-Rheinstahl, VEBA-Gelsenberg.

Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsförderung
in Nordrhein-Westfalen mbH

Königsallee 100, D-4000 Düsseldorf, telephone 37 05 29, telex 8357 630

Stuttgart—A 'Garden' City



STUTTGART (IHT).—Arguably the most expensive vineyard in the world is three minutes' walk from Stuttgart's main railway station. The vineyard is owned by the Chamber of Commerce, and produces Stuttgarter Kriegerberg from vines growing on real estate valued at 7,000 marks per square meter.

Stuttgart, capital of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg, is the center of the country's southwestern industrial complex with a population of 630,000—taking ninth place among the largest West German cities. In industrial turnover, however, it ranks fourth in exports second and in per-capita income first, city officials claim.

The city entered history 1,000 years ago as a stud farm or "Shutgarten" belonging to the Swabian Duke Luitolf, but today it is undoubtedly more famous for the 100-odd horsepower of the Mercedes limousines and Porsche sports cars built on its production lines.

Car Museum

Fifty years ago this year the firms set up by Daimler and Benz amalgamated to become the present-day Daimler-Benz joint stock company, and for the veteran car enthusiast a visit to the Daimler-Benz museum in Stuttgart is a must.

But Stuttgart's paradox is that although a major industrial center, it is still a garden city, vaulted by its tourist office as "the city of vineyards and forests." It is still a major wine-growing and agricultural center, and with the exception of Budapest, has more mineral water springs than anywhere else in Europe.

The city lies in a bowl, and the western hills are dominated by the 217-meter-high television tower of the South German Broadcasting Corp. The picturesque Neckar River flows through Stuttgart in 230 miles long, and navigable from Bad Cannstatt to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine.

Trade fairs reflect the city's character with the emphasis on horticulture and gastronomic delights. In April this year Stuttgart is host to the biennial "Intergras," on which restaurateurs, bakers,

pastry cooks, butchers and general caterers from all over Europe will converge. Then in June it is the turn of horticulturalists, landscape gardeners, and sports ground constructors at "Gala-Bau," which Stuttgart claims is unparalleled in Europe.

Next March, "Your Garden" will be staged in Stuttgart, a biennial event including the broad range of all that is needed in the garden and for cultivating plants in window boxes and on balconies, from seeds and seedlings to garden tools and swimming pools.

A total of 208 hotels, eight of them luxury class, offer vacationers and businessmen visiting Stuttgart 6,700 beds. In Hall Six of the Stuttgart Fair's Killesberg complex there is accommodation on the ground floor for 6,000 seated and 4,000 at tables, with an additional 2,000 seated and 1,000 at tables in the gallery. Hall Six has exhibition space of 7,420 square meters (almost 80,000 square feet) on the ground floor and a further 2,885 square meters in the gallery.

The largest convention hall is the Stuttgart Liederhalle where the Beethovenhalle has accommodation for 2,013 seated and 906 at tables, and two other smaller chambers, the Mozartsaal and Silchersaal.

In September this year the Schwabenlandhalle at Fellbach, six miles to the northeast of the heart of Stuttgart, is to be opened. This concrete center, built at a cost of 30 million marks, will have eight conference rooms for between 25 and 1,300 participants.

A few miles north of Fellbach along the Neckar is the small town of Marbach, famous as the birthplace in 1759 of Friedrich von Schiller. Marbach has its Schillerhaus, and Stuttgart its Schillerplatz, with a statue of the famous writer who studied law and medicine in the city and wrote his first major work, *Die Räuber* ("The Robbers"), there in 1777.

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the death of another great name associated with Stuttgart, composer Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826). Weber's work is regarded as the epitome of German romantic opera.

The Württemberg State Theater, home of the renowned opera and ballet companies, is situated in one of the loveliest city-center parks in West Germany, the Schlossgarten, stretching for terraces from the New Palace to the Neckar, where it merges into the Rosenstein Park with the "Wilhelms" Zoological and Botanical Gardens. The Schloss, or castle, was started in 1746 and completed in 1807.

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Capital of Dukedom

Stuttgart was the capital of the dukedom of Württemberg from 1495 until 1806. In 1806 Napoleon elevated the reigning Duke to an Elector, and then created the Kingdom of Württemberg. In 1819, King Wilhelm I of Württemberg drew up a Constitution and in 1822 Württemberg joined the German Customs Union. It seceded to Bismarck's Reich in 1871. The last king, Wilhelm II, abdicated in 1918 at the end of World War I and died three years later. After World War II, the occupying forces divided the state into Württemberg-Baden (capital Stuttgart) and Württemberg-Hohenzollern to the south, and on April 25, 1952, the present federal state of Baden-Württemberg was created.

Stuttgart lies in the heart of Swabia, a wide expanse of highlands known as the Swabian Alb. This is believed to be one of the earliest parts of Europe to be occupied by humans, with prehistoric remains dating back to the Stone Age found in caves in the area. For part-time paleontologists and others an excursion to Lake Constance and the reconstructed Stone Age village at Unteruhldingen will be memorable. The village consists of huts built on stilts surrounded by protective barricade and stretching into the lake. Guides are on hand to show how prehistoric man ran his household.

Solitude castle is just six miles away from Stuttgart. It was built between 1764 and 1769 by the French court architect La. On the pier for Duke Karl Eugen, the rooms are marvellous example of neo-Classicism and French style Rococo decoration. Frederick I of Württemberg's desk, hollowed out because of the stoutness of its owner, whom Napoleon mercifully mocked, is on exhibition in Solitude.

Key position

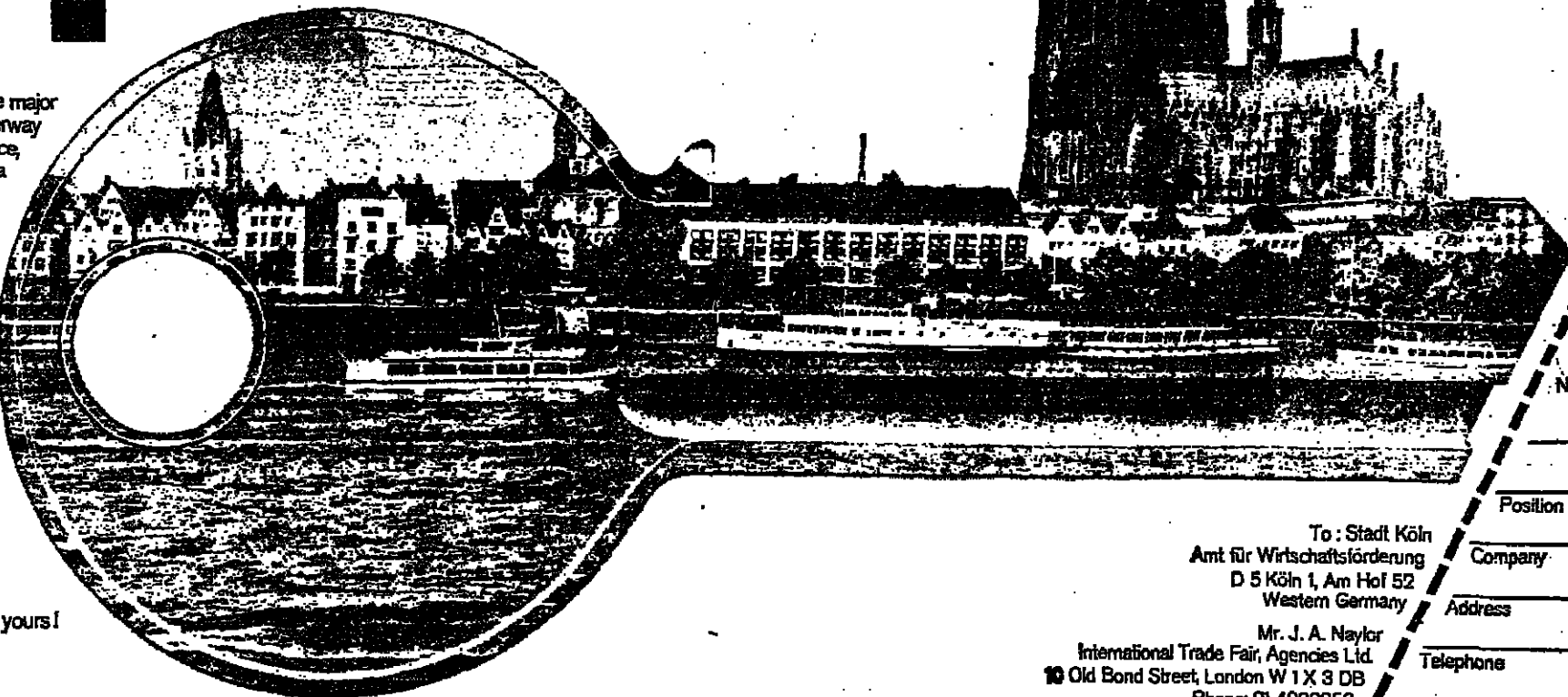
At the intersection of Europe's highways, at the major junction of Europe's rail network, with direct waterway connection to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, The Netherlands and Switzerland, and with a "Drive-In Airport" only a fifteen-minute run from the town.

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International Trade Fair, Agencies Ltd.
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Phone: 01 4090956

July 1976

Munich—Bavarian Capital Draws Science, Culture, Industry



MUNICH (UPI)—Although a Benedictine abbey existed near the ancient village of Munich, modern Munich is one of West Germany's least aesthetic cities, being rather a playground for beer drinkers, sports enthusiasts, businessmen and fashion experts.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is a cultural and scientific center and the second-largest industrial city in West Germany. It has a population of 1.3 million. Industries include electronics, optics, aircraft construction, motor manufacturing and mechanical engineering. Europe's fashion designers gravitate to Munich, capital of the West German fashion trade.

Thirteen different banks operate in Munich, and the Max Planck Society for Scientific Promotion has its headquarters in the city. The university is West Germany's largest (55,000 students), and Munich is a popular tourist, trade-fair and congress city.

The Bavarian capital has 465 hotels with 26,000 beds, of which 6,000 are in the top category. Last year, the city tourist authorities recorded 4.1 million overnight stays. Conference facilities include about 250 halls and rooms with a total seating capacity of 40,000. The Congress Center of the Munich Exhibition Grounds has seven conference halls and eight intimate meeting rooms, which can seat 5,300 persons in rows of chairs or 3,100 in parliamentary seating arrangement. The site has 80,000 square meters of exhibition space in halls.

The Congress Center in the Deutsches Museum has four conference halls and two chambers with 900 square meters of exhibition space. Munich's third main congress and exhibition center is the Olympiahalle, with two conference halls, three meeting rooms and 10,000 square meters of exhibition space. Rows of chairs can accommodate 12,100 persons and in parliamentary seating arrangements, 1,700 can be accommodated.

The Munich Fairs and Exhibitions Organisation (Münchener Messe und Ausstellungen GmbH) reports that each year 10,000 firms from 60 nations are involved in events at the Munich trade-fair site. The site, on the periphery of the city, is 300,000 square meters, of which 80,000 is in permanent fair halls. Fashion Week in spring and autumn at-

tracts 1,500 exhibitors from 24 countries and is attended by 40,000 buyers. The Munich Fairs Organization claims that Fashion Week is one of the most important events in the world of couture.

Museum Visit

A visitor to Munich should visit the Deutsches Museum. The museum, the largest of its kind in the world, is devoted to science and technology. The displays are presented in a vivid manner that the layman can understand, with plenty of working models to be set in motion at a touch of a button. The museum is situated on an island in the Isar River, which flows through the city.

Architecture alone makes a visit to the Bayerische Staatsoper (Bavarian State Opera House) and a magnificent rococo gem, the Cuvillies theater, an unforgettable experience. And opera can be heard at the less well known Staatstheater am Gärtnerplatz.

There also are summer concerts at the royal residence Nymphenburg Castle, the Munich Bach Choir, and concerts in the Herkulesaal of the Residenz to delight music lovers.

Munich became the residence of dukes of the Wittelsbach line in 1258. Their colors, a white-and-blue diamond pattern, are still to be seen throughout the city, and all over the world on BMW cars. Most of the Wittelsbach rulers were lavish patrons of the arts and imaginative town planners, to Munich's enduring benefit. In 1628, Maximilian I was made the first of the electors of Bavaria. Then, in 1632, during the Thirty Years War, Munich was occupied by the Swedish Army under King Gustav Adolf and forced to furnish hostages and pay 300,000 thalers tribute. Napoleon created the kingdom of Bavaria in 1806, and it survived until 1918. Ludwig I, who reigned from 1825 to 1848, said when he ascended the throne: "I want to make of Munich a city that will do Germany so much honor that no one can claim to know Germany if he has not seen Munich."

However Munich is not of German, but rather of almost Mediterranean character, with Greek columns, Roman arches, Italian baroque facades and French stucco work.

Wittelsbach Elector Max III

Joseph built the Cuvillies (1761-68), where Mozart's "La Finta Giardiniera" and "Idomeneo" were first performed. Mozart's first German opera, "The Abduction" (Die Entführung), also had its debut in Munich.

Undoubtedly the most famous, and fascinating, king of Bavaria was Ludwig II, who reigned from 1864-1886. His passion for building fantastic castles—Linderhof, Neuschwanstein—brought the royal exchequer to the verge of ruin. And the King had another drain on his purse: Richard Wagner. From the King's devotion to Wagner and his music, the Bayreuth Wagner Festival developed.

Another Legacy

Another great legacy of the Wittelsbach family to the modern Munich is a world-famous art collection. The Alte Pinakothek, started as a small court gallery by Duke Wilhelm IV in the early 16th century, includes the largest collection of Rubens in the world and paintings by Van Dyck, Dürer, Holbein the Elder, Cranach the Elder, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Titian, Tintoretto, Murillo and Goya.

Precious stones were another passion of the Wittelsbachs, who ruled Bavaria for almost 750 years. The Residenz houses the famous "Schatzkammer," whose richest piece is a small Renaissance statue of St. George, studded with 2,391 diamonds, 309 pearls and 496 rubies. The collection also includes crucifixes in ivory, swords with pommels encrusted with rubies and diamonds, vases and plates of jasper, agate and lapis lazuli, and rare pieces from Turkey, Persia and Mexico.

King Ludwig I had a passion for Hellenistic art, and the Glyptothek was a result. It houses a valuable collection of Greek and Roman art works, ranking as the most significant in Germany today. But the symbol of Munich is the Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady), whose twin onion domes since 1525 have topped two symmetrical towers, 235 feet high.

The Theatiner Church of St. Cajetan owes its existence to a happy event. Elector Ferdinand Maria promised he would build a church if his wife, Henriette Adelaide, bore him an heir. On July 17, 1662, Max Emanuel was born. In 1693, the church's cornerstone was laid, and it was consecrated in 1676. The church became the final resting place for



A silhouette of the city showing Munich's Odeonplatz, Feldherrenhalle, Theatinerkirche and Frauenkirche.

many generations of the Wittelsbach ruling family.

Not Damaged

The Holy Trinity Church was the only church in the heart of Munich to escape damage during World War II. It was completed in 1704, and was another expression of thanksgiving—by the Bavarian nobility for surviving the War of Spanish Succession. It ranks as one of the most important baroque churches in Bavaria.

But Munich is also an outdoor city. In summer, the Münchener and visitors to their city drink the famous brews in Beer Gardens. The celebrated 17-day Oktoberfest is a high point of

the drinking year. The origin of the festival was the marriage in October, 1810, of the future King Ludwig I to Princess Therese von Sachsen-Hildburghausen. The celebration took place on a large meadow, at that time just outside the city gates. Whole oven, suckling pigs, and thousands of chickens, spit roasted, were devoured, along with ten after ton of strong-brewed beer. The meadow was named Theresienwiese in honor of the event, and the October beer festival is still held on the site, now usually known as the Wies'n. Overlooking the scene is a bronze statue, "Bavaria," presented by Ludwig I to his people.

Of course, year round beer is

served in the city's beer cellars—the most famous of which is the Hofbräuhaus, a boisterous center of Bavarian gemütlichkeit, with Bavarian bands in national costumes—lederhosen and braces—thumping out drinking songs.

The original court brewery dates back to the 16th century, when Duke Wilhelm V decided to stop buying beer from monasteries for his 800 courtiers and brew it himself. In the 19th century, retailing of beer on the premises began, and because it was cheaper than the beer at other hosteries, the Hofbräuhaus beer attracted so many tipplers that the actual brewery was crowded off the premises and rebuilt across the Isar.

But Munich would not be Munich without the Alps, across which the warm south wind brings a breath of Italy. And for those who find climbing mountains too strenuous, there are the Upper Bavarian Lakes for a quiet afternoon's fishing or sailing. Nearby is Garmisch-Partenkirchen, with Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze, towering 9,723 feet, and an important winter sports resort. Also nearby is the village of Oberammergau, famous for a Passion Play presented every 10 years—next performance, 1980. In the intervening years, the stylish theater is still worth a visit, and guests are welcomed backstage to see the splendid costumes.

Eastward is Herrenchiemsee, a castle with a lavish hall of mirrors built by Ludwig II on an island in Lake Chiem.

In the 1970s, Munich also has become known for sports. It was the site of the 1972 Olympics, for which new facilities were built to the north of the city, about three miles from the center. In 1974, in the main stadium, West Germany beat the Netherlands, 2-1, in the World Cup soccer final.

Mayor Georg Kropf presides over a council of 48 Social Democrats, 30 Christian Socialists, 5 Free Democrats and two Independents. Munich's annual budget is 3 billion deutsche marks (about \$1.2 billion).

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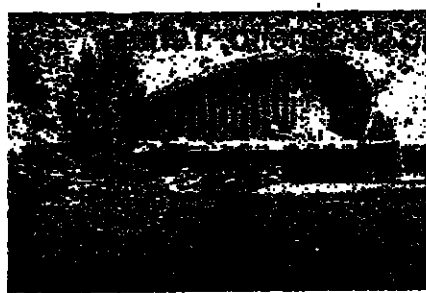
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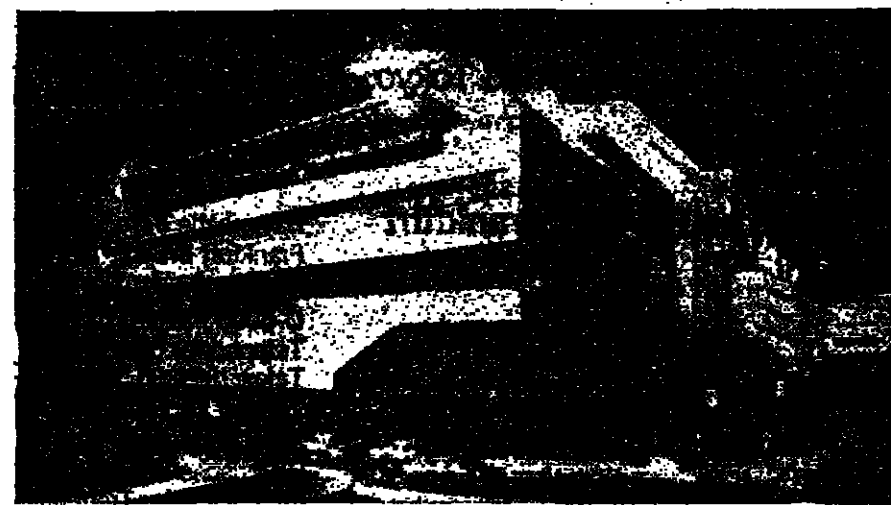


Berlin Congress Hall

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Berlin Exhibition Grounds

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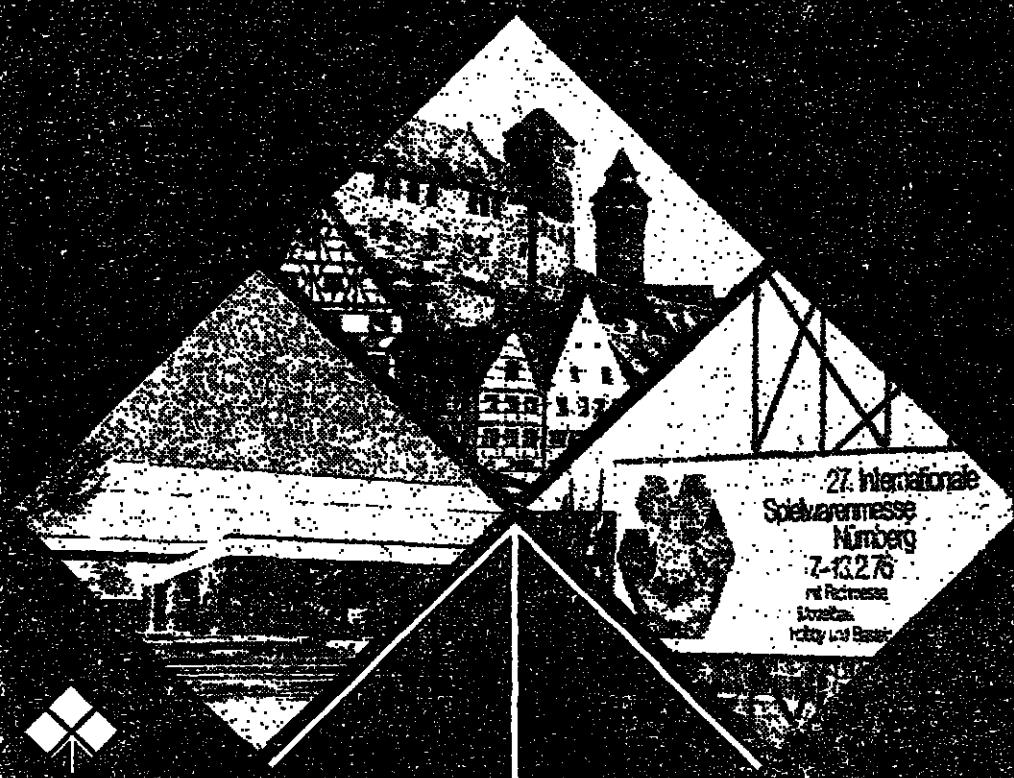
Berlin Congress Centre

The successful convention city of today is building on the scale of tomorrow: The Berlin Congress Centre. With a total of 80 conference halls—among them the Big Congress Hall with 5,000 seats and the Banquet Hall with 4,000 seats—the international centre for congresses and meetings of any size as per spring 1979. The direct connection with the Berlin Exhibition Grounds renders possible an optimal implementation of congresses and exhibitions under one roof.

For further information please contact: AMK Berlin, an experienced team for exhibitions, fairs and congresses. Contact us about your congress.

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and functional trade fair buildings in all Europe. The Melstinger Hall has rooms seating from 25 up to 2,121 people and full conference facilities. The trade fair centre has 10 halls with a total of 61,000 square meters exhibition space and ideal display technology and is also perfectly suited for combined exhibitions and conventions. The facilities are completed by about a dozen hotel conference rooms and another 22 halls of various size in other buildings. All necessary information is contained in the "Kongress-Handbuch Nürnberg" (Nuremberg Convention Handbook) which can be sent on request.

Verkehrsverein Nürnberg (Nuremberg Tourist Board),
Eilgutstrasse 5, D-85 Nürnberg, Telephone 911/204256, Telex 6-23558.

Frankfurt — Home of the Largest Book Fair



FRANKFURT (IHT).—Frankfurt, where the Franks once forded the River Main, and where Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born in 1749, is today West Germany's undisputed money capital, the country's transport hub, with mainland Europe's largest airport and a major rail junction in the heart of Europe, as well as the home of the world's largest book fair.

Frankfurt has a population of 700,000 and is reputed to be the warmest of the larger German cities, with a mean annual temperature of 50° Fahrenheit. The city has always profited from its ideal location on the Main, which is navigable for 328 miles, flowing into the Rhine at Mainz, and soon to be linked with the Black Sea via the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal.

The fair and exhibition grounds are linked to Frankfurt's Rhein-Main Airport, through which over 12 million passengers passed last year, by fast train and bus service. The fairground has a heliport.

Parking facilities for approximately 25,000 vehicles are available, and on-site shopping facilities are offered by a small shopping center. Branch offices of several international banks offer currency exchange and other banking services to fair visitors. Fifteen thousand exhibitors participated in the 10 events in Frankfurt last year, 45 per cent being foreign companies. The fair authorities say there were 1,400,000 visitors.

Middle Ages

In the Middle Ages, before the stagecoach era linked Frankfurt and Mainz, the two towns were connected by a ship, "the Marktschiff," plying a regular schedule — one of the first means of public transport in Germany for both passengers and freight.

In AD 843, the chronicles record, Frankfurt became the capital of the East Frankish empire. Frederick Barbarossa had himself elected King of Germany in Frankfurt in 1152, inaugurating a tradition which was eventually formalized by the Golden Bull, issued by the Emperor Charles IV in 1356, which fixed the law regarding imperial elections to take place within the city. Under Maximilian II, in 1562, Frankfurt superseded Aachen as the coronation city of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, a privilege retained until 1806. Napoleon's troops marched in, and for a

short period there was a grand duke of Frankfurt.

The city's glorious epoch as a free imperial city was brought to an end when it was annexed by Prussia in 1866. Today Frankfurt is the largest town in Hesse, but not its capital.

City Hall

Frankfurt's principal landmark is the Roemer, the city hall, which radiates German history. It was originally three houses, acquired by the city in 1405 and rebuilt. By the Roemer is the Imperial Hall, or Kaiseraal, containing portraits of the 52 emperors from Charlemagne to Francis II of Austria. German emperors with their entourage feasted in the Imperial Hall after their coronation in St. Bartholomew's Cathedral, built between 1315 and 1388.

Close to the cathedral is the oval Paulskirche, consecrated in 1833, and in 1848-49 the seat of the first German National Assembly. It was gutted in 1944, and the interior has since been restored. Memorial plaques on the external walls commemorate Baron von Stein, Reich President Friedrich Ebert, West German President Theodor Heuss and John Kennedy.

Carmelite Abbey

Other churches of note to visit in Frankfurt include the Carmelite abbey, with its famous cloister colonnade built between the 13th and 16th centuries, the 18th-century Romanesque basilica, dedicated to St. Leonard, and the most important Protestant church in the town, St. Catherine's.

Other sights not to be missed in Frankfurt are the zoo and Tropical Gardens (Palmengarten) first laid out in 1869.

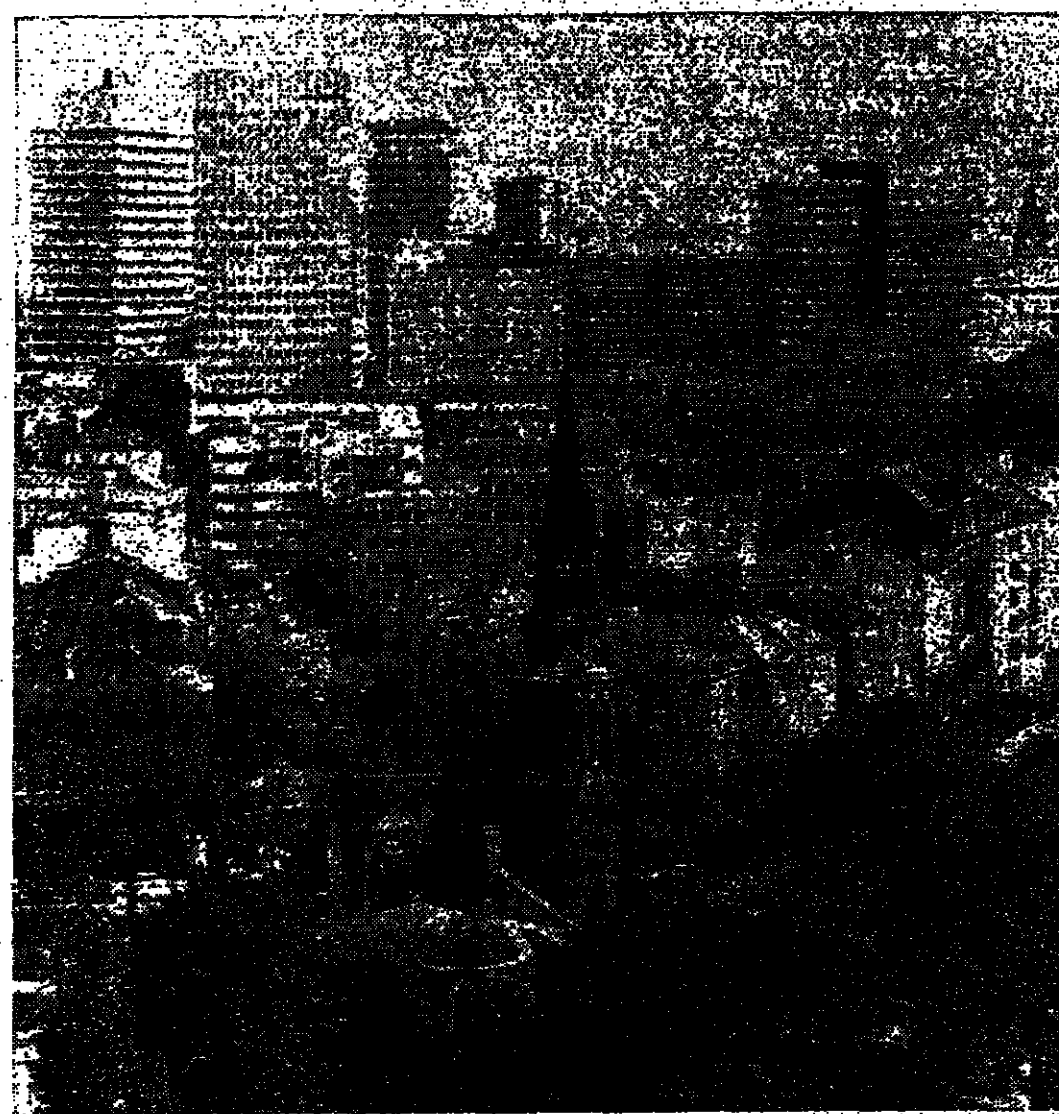
Museums include the Historical Museum, Federal Posts Museum, the 18th-century Museum of Sculpture and the Städel Art Institute. The Frankfurt Opera is one of the most renowned in the country.

Banking Fame

Where banking is concerned, however, Frankfurt is indeed West Germany's capital. The Frankfurt mint was instituted in 1180, and statistics for last year showed that Frankfurt had more than 200 domestic and foreign savings institutions and 300 branches of other banks and finance houses.

Frankfurt banking attained worldwide fame in the 19th century via such financiers as the Bettmanns and Mayer Amsehl Rothschild (1749-1812), who founded the Frankfurt banking house M.A. Rothschild and Sons, and whose sons, "the five Frankfurters" founded banking houses in London, Paris, Vienna and Naples.

When the Federal Republic's bank of issue, the Deutsche Bundesbank, was created on Aug. 1, 1957, an amalgamation of the Bank Deutscher Länder and the federal state banks, Frankfurt was the obvious choice for its location. The Bundesbank is autonomous and independent of the



Frankfurt — The old and the new

Bonn government. Decisions are taken by the Central Bank Committee, whose current president is Karl Klasen.

West Germany boasts no fewer than eight stock exchanges — Frankfurt, Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Hannover, Munich and Stuttgart — but Frankfurt is today by far the most important, and the city is also West Germany's center for foreign exchange.

Autumn Fair

The history of Frankfurt is closely associated with merchant life, and the International Autumn Fair claims ancestry dating back to the 12th century, making it Germany's oldest. The present fair site dates from 1907, and a company, Messe und Ausstellungen GmbH was founded at this time to promote the fair site on the fringe of the city center, a stone's throw from the central railway station and covering an area of 370,000 square meters.

Among other large gatherings, the World Orchid Conference, the World Congress of Nurses and the FIFA Congress (International Soccer Association) have taken place in Frankfurt.

Fair-famous Frankfurt is

twinned with Birmingham, and Frankfurt Mayor Rudi Arndt attended the opening of Britain's National Exhibition Center near Birmingham recently. Mayor Arndt presides over a city council made up of 48 Social Democrat members, 38 Christian Democrats, Union members and seven Free Democrats. The city's budget for 1976 is DM2,730 million (\$200 million).

'Secret Capital'

Goethe once said of his home town, "Frankfurt is the secret

capital." The poet's birthplace, now the Goethehaus museum, been reconstructed faithfully, being destroyed in the war is well worth a visit after taking advantage of the convention and congress facilities. Frankfurt has a total of hotels with 13,500 beds, largest convention hall is a Frankfurt fair site. The Hall, with balcony, has accommodation for 2,500 in rows 1,700 at tables. The largest purpose hall is to be found at "Frankfurter Messe" site.

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Karl-Heinz Hatzfeld

Frankfurt and Munich offer excellent facilities for international conventions and business meetings. Munich, a center of important industrial plants in the field of data processing, electronics, space travel, medical equipment etc., is also an important European metropolis for science and research work with two universities and numerous scientific institutes. The night atmosphere for international meetings is rendered by the great variety of Munich's cultural offer together with the famous Bavarian "Gemütlichkeit".

Big international companies have settled in Frankfurt and Munich, Germany's most important town for stock exchange, banking and insurance business. Like Munich, Frankfurt is well

known for its fairs and public houses. The Frankfurt Sheraton Hotel at the Rhein/Main Airport, connected with the main terminal with direct access to subways and taxi transportation services as well as parking facilities for 6000 automobiles Germany's renowned freeway system, the "Autobahn", provides a junction within one mile of the hotel and virtually all of Europe at your doorstep. Frankfurt's international airport is without doubt one of the world's major air traffic centers. The Frankfurt Sheraton hotel can accommodate from 15,700 people for convention conferences, meetings, parties. The various function rooms are fully air-conditioned and furnished with the latest audio/visual equipment include live built-in simultaneous translation facilities.

The Sheraton Munich, 11 stories high, is furnished with 650 comfortable rooms, 5 restaurants, an elegant nightclub, an indoor swimming pool with sauna and a shopping center with bank and rent-a-car, offering all the comfort and pleasure you need on business travels for an agreeable stay. For conventions and conferences are available: a convention room for 1500 people with the equipment for the installation of a simultaneous translation system, booths for control sound and lights and other electronic, audio-visual, 9 function rooms, designed 1 conference with 25 to 2 participants which can be easily converted for other functions such as secretaries' offices, press center or representative room for all sorts of activities. In a entrance hall there is ample space for a Sheraton novelty: the hotel-fair. Here on 60 square feet companies can exhibit their products in line with the specific subject of the convention thus being able to complete the professional communication by the industrial display.

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MUNICH 1976 Fairs, Exhibitions and Congresses	
IHM	22th International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair The Fair for small and medium-sized Enterprises 18 - 21 March
MODE	MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN International Fashion Fair (for trade buyers only) 28 March - 1 April, 3 - 7 October
ANALYTICA	International Exhibition for Biochemical and Instrumental Analysis with European Conference "Biochemische Analytik" 9 - 13 April
SGS	83rd Congress of the German Surgical Society with Exhibition 28 April - 1 May
DLG	54th DLG International Agricultural Show 21 - 27 May
WINTERDIENST	4th International Trade Exhibition of Winter Service Equipment with Conferences 4 - 7 September
IKOFA	11th International Trade Fair of the Food Industry 16 - 22 September
BÜRO	9th Trade Exhibition Office Machines, Office Furniture, Organizational Methods 3 - 5 November
ELECTRONICA	7th International Trade-Fair for Components and Production Facilities (with Congress) 25 November - 1 December
MÜNCHEN	Information München Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft mbH, P.O.B. 12 10 05 Messeplatz, D-8000 München 12, Tel. (089) 75 71-1 (51 07-12), telex 5 212 086 emeg d, cable AMEG München

July 1976

Berlin—Expanding Its Welcome to International Fairs



BERLIN (UPI)—Despite the blockade that led to the airlift, despite the Wall and other Communist harassment, West Berlin has not been brought to its knees, and in 1976 is facing the future with confidence. It also is building a congress center, scheduled for completion in April, 1979, at a cost of 750 million marks, making it the most ambitious conference and convention project in Europe.

Linked by a bridge to the adjacent Berlin exhibition grounds, the planned Berlin congress center will have 80 assembly and working rooms, among them the large Congress Hall with 5,000 seats, the variable Banquet Hall with up to 4,000 seats, and a galaxy of rooms for medium-sized and small groups.

Despite worldwide economic problems, exhibitions and trade fairs held in Berlin have not suffered a setback. Events organized by AMEK, the Company for Exhibitions, Fairs and Congresses Ltd., took on a more cosmopolitan flavor, and visitor figures rose by 30 per cent over 1974.

Exhibition:

Exhibitors from 109 countries participated in 20 exhibitions, trade fairs and congresses held in Berlin last year. Statistics show that 149,000 trade visitors were included among the 1.5 million people who visited the events. The main attraction during 1975 was the International Radio and Television Exhibition, attended by over 600,000 visitors. This show will next be staged by AMEK in 1977.

The international agricultural show Grüne Woche (Green Week), opened by Bonn Agriculture and Food Minister Josef Ertl this year, was celebrating its 50th anniversary. It attracted half a million people.

The Berlin fairgrounds at Messegelände have 23 interconnecting halls providing about 100,000 square meters of exhibition area. The Kongresshalle, set in the beautiful surroundings of the John Foster Dulles Allee, has an auditorium for 1,204 in rows or 659 at tables. The exhibition hall at the Kongresshalle is almost 1,000 square feet (93 square meters). The Congress Hall is ideal for congresses and conventions, but being fairly distant from the trade fair site it was less convenient for joint events, leading to the new building venture.

Divided City

Berlin's International Tourism Exchange (ITB) is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year. It closed yesterday, March 7. More than 5,000 tourist-trade professionals from 85 countries attended the nine-day event, and it is expected that final statistics will show that well over 100,000 Berliners and West Germans visited the ITB.

The division of Berlin is not exactly new. The city was formed by merging two towns, Berlin on the right bank of the River Spree and Cölln across the river, in 1432. Always an important market for merchants from East and West, Berlin gained in significance during the Renaissance when the margraves and electors of Bran-



A model of Berlin's new Congress Center to be completed in April 1979.

denburg made the city their residence. Considerable destruction was wrought by the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), but Berlin's fortunes were revived when the 20-year-old Frederick William, later to be known as the Great Elector, succeeded his father in 1640.

One hundred years later, probably the most important of the Prussian kings, Frederick II, known as "the Great," began his reign, marking a new significant period in Berlin's history.

Brandenburg Gate

His personal magnetism, permeated with the spirit of French culture, attracted many of the outstanding personalities of the day to his court. The Prussian royal residence became known as "Athens on the Spree."

Prussia entered a crisis that threatened its existence under Frederick the Great's weak and inefficient successors. In 1806, the year the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist, Napoleon entered the Prussian capital through the Brandenburg Gate, built just before the turn of the century.

In 1833, the German Customs Union was founded on Prussia's initiative, and Berlin enjoyed its most rapid flowering after the creation of the German Reich in 1871. Its population increased from a million in 1880 to 2 million at the beginning of World War I and 4 million by the end of the 1920s, the era of Berlin life chron-

icled by Christopher Isherwood.

The Reich Chancellery burned in 1933 in riots at the end of World War I, and was followed by the Weimar Republic, whose authority was superseded by the Hitler regime in 1933. Adolf Hitler's war left Berlin a heap of rubble—an estimated 75 million cubic meters of debris—in 1945.

Airlift and Wall

Hitler committed suicide in his bunker on April 30 that year. On May 2, the Red Army marched into Berlin. Germany's capitulation was signed on May 8, and the Allied Control Commission was set up to administer Germany, the Kommandatura, an arm of the commission, being responsible for Berlin. Berlin's tribulations began. The city was divided east and west of the Brandenburg Gate. The zones administered by the Americans, French and British ultimately became West Berlin, an enclave surrounded by the Russian Zone, now East Germany.

Everything was done to stifle the "display window of the West." On June 22, 1948, the Allies began the Berlin airlift when surface routes to the city were blocked. The air bridge involved 277,264 flights in 15 months to provision the city. In August, 1961, Walter Ulbricht threw up the Wall, unique in history, not to keep invaders out, but to pen East Germans in. But West Berlin survived.

In 1950 the city's industry had a turnover of 1.6 billion marks (excluding indirect taxes). This had climbed to 20 billion by 1974. Major German industrial concerns such as Siemens, Schering and Axel Springer Publishing House have set up shop in West Berlin. The city's statistics show that in 1974 a total of 225,000 people were employed in West Berlin industry—374 per cent in electrical engineering, 126 per cent in mechanical engineering and 11.8 per cent in industrial commodities.

Berlin belongs to the Federal Republic's legal, currency, financial and economic systems, and each year Bonn grants the city about 5 billion marks in subsidies and loans. In 1973, the four-power agreement on Berlin was concluded, introducing a more relaxed era for the isolated city.

Lively Metropolis

Notwithstanding the city's precarious geographical and political situation, the long-suffering West Berliners continue to make their city a lively metropolis with all the sophistication of a capital city, attractive to businessmen and tourists alike. Every year well over 5.5 million people drive to West Berlin (since the four-power agreement delays on transit routes have been rare), more than a million visit the city by rail, and although air traffic is declining with improved surface links, over 2 million a year fly into the brand-new Tegel

Airport, built at a cost of 550 million marks.

Jumbo jets made the building of Tegel essential—Tempelhof, the previous airport, could not accommodate wide-bodied jets and had environmental disadvantages. Tegel has a road and rail links with the city center.

Tourism and Business

Ide Wolf, the grande dame of Berlin tourism, says that the estimated 9.1 million visitors to Berlin in 1975 could be divided equally into tourists and business visitors—attending conventions, congresses and trade fairs. She said: "Our statistical analyses have shown that a very large proportion of businessmen bring their wives with them to trade events in Berlin—something like 50 per cent. We have also noticed that there is a considerable preference for events starting on Monday or ending on Friday so that the visitor can have a weekend in Berlin."

Guided Tours

Add a weekend can be well spent in Berlin. Any number of tour companies offer guided tours in panoramic buses to East and West Berlin, with multilingual commentaries. As checkpoints are a feature of Berlin life, and it is interesting to compare and contrast the way the different guides "sell" their part of the city. The East Berlin guide is loaded with dry facts and statistics about the "capital of the German Democratic Republic." The West Berlin guide, while presenting the facts of West Berlin life, leads the visitor with Berlin wit. The guide will point out the fabulous opera and city add that Berliners call it the Wailing Wall. The statue of a naked young man on a horse pointing to the Olympic Stadium is known as the Lazy Streaker. West Berlin tourist authorities promote the city as a whole. The East concerns itself exclusively with East Berlin.

City Sights

Sights taken in by the round-Berlin coach that are worth a return visit include the Reichstag building, Olympic Stadium, Charlottenburg Castle, the Victory Column and the modernistic Kongresshalle; and the Wall—the "sight" West Berliners call the Wall of Shame.

Berlin's most famous street, the Kurfürstendamm (Ku'damm for short) is, according to Ise Wolf, Europe's largest coffee shop. It is over two miles long and lined with cafes, restaurants, movie theaters and night spots. At the end of the Ku'damm stand the remains of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche, built in 1895, and left an empty shell after 1945, pock-marked with bullets and shrapnel. Around the ruin Berlin has built an impressive modern church.

The Deutsche Oper gives performances every night except in midsummer, and the Philharmonie, home of the Philharmonie and Herbert von Karajan, holds regular concerts. The city is well endowed with museums,

and no visitor can leave Berlin without seeing the Egyptian Museum, opposite Charlottenburg.

Although lacking a hinterland, West Berlin has many lakes, woodlands and green spaces for

relaxation. Wannsee and the Havel River are ideal for yacht and motorboat enthusiasts. The centrally located zoo is among West Germany's top five.

The Berlin tourist office provides plenty of information in

English for visitors and businessmen. A useful publication, "Berlin—In Brief," is issued by the Berlin Press and Information Office and gives a concise rundown of the city from the economic, industrial, social and cultural viewpoints.

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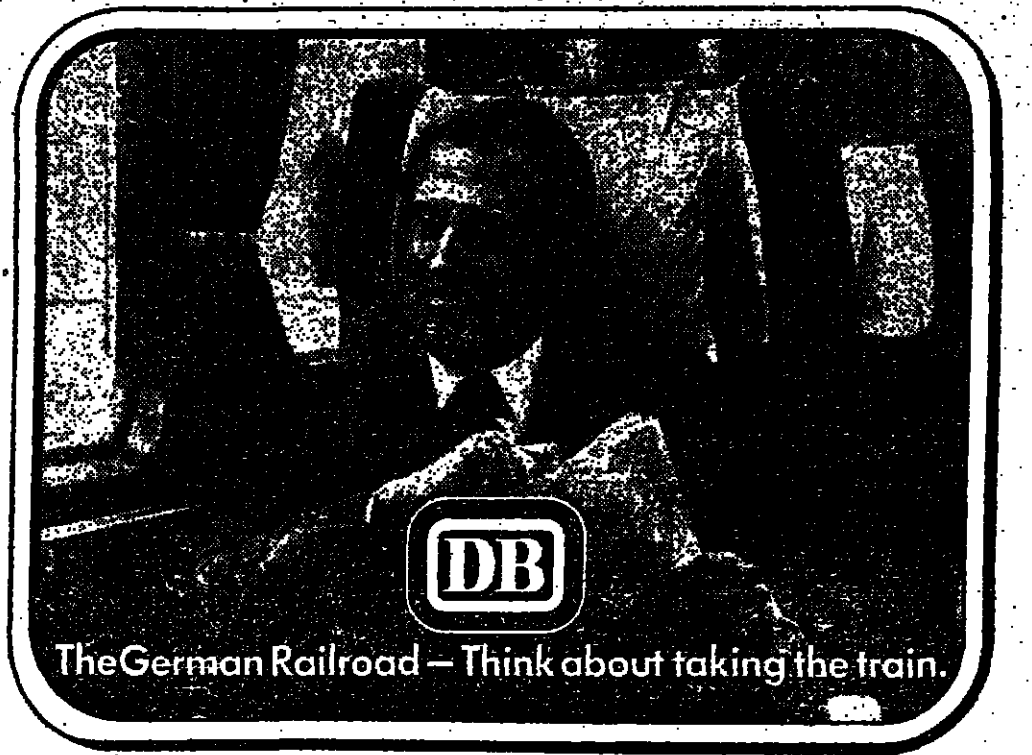
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Information which you otherwise would not get

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- Refuse collection, disposal and utilization
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- Production and conversion of electricity
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- Telecommunications
- Surface treatment
- Cleaning and maintenance
- Transport
- Advertising
- Tools
- Decorative consumer goods

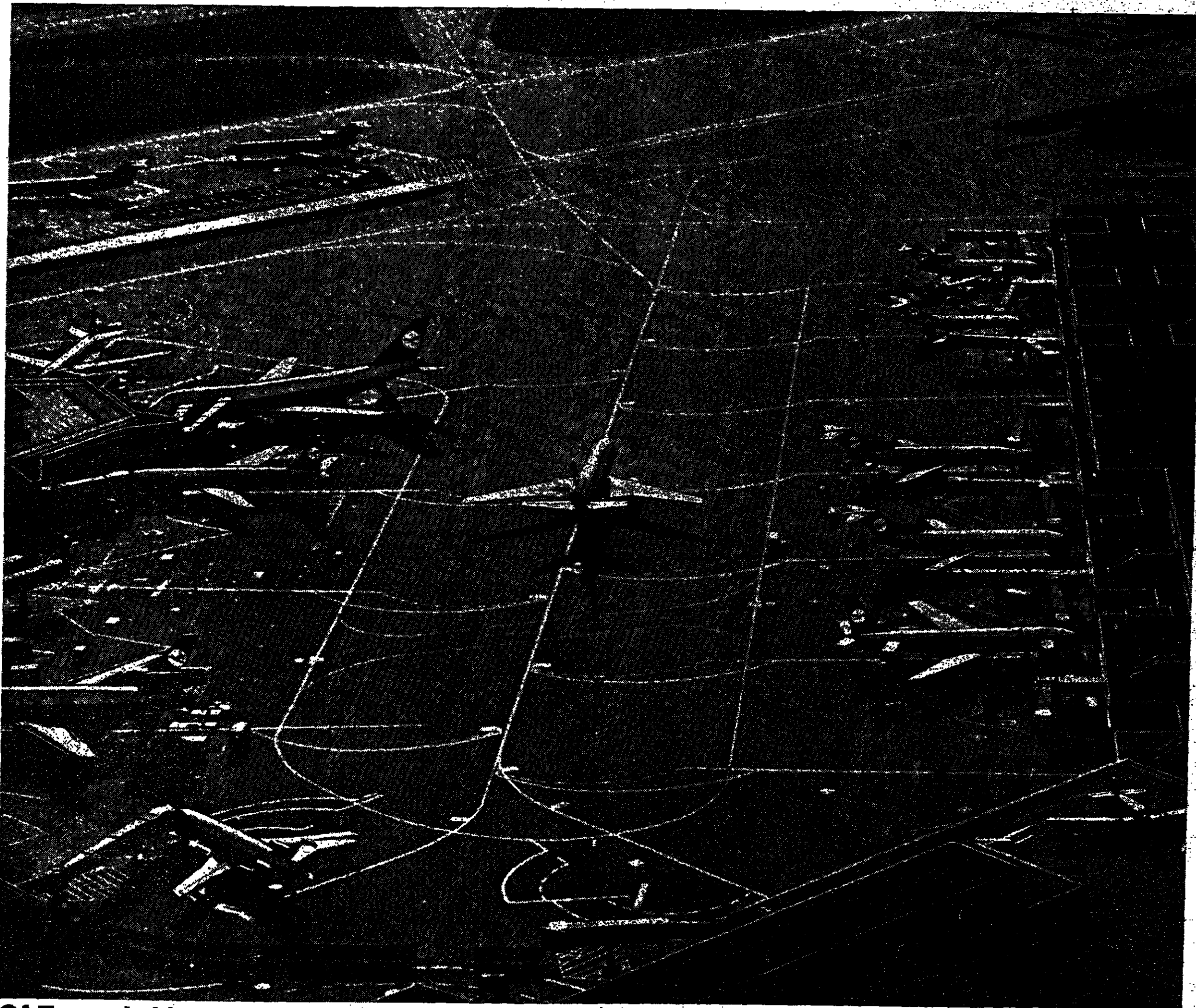
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Clinches World Cup Skiing

Mike Hill, the first-day leader, shot 67 to tie John Mahaffey, runner-up in last year's U.S. Open, at 205.

Player's 62 propelled him past nearly the entire field to reach a tie for fifth at 206. He had started the day in a 20-man pack for last among the 82 players who had survived Friday night's 36-hole cut at even par, 144.

[illegible]

Saturday's Games:
 Houston 101, Atlanta 97 (Murphy 26,
 Bartlett 21, Drew 27, Hudson 16).
 New York 118, Washington 107 (Hay-
 den 30, Bradley 30, Hayes 22, Bing
 44).
 Buffalo 105, Philadelphia 99 (Smith
 32, McMillan 22; McGinnis 17, Nor-
 man, Carter 18).
 Golden State 117, Cleveland 106
 (Johnson 22, Smith, Wilks 13; Russell
 11).
 Portland 118, Phoenix 19 (Petric 32,
 Wicks 22; Hawthorne 18, Westphal 17).

EAST COAST CONFD.
(Semi-final Round)
Holtz 17, Lafayette 72.
Temple 80, St. Josephs (Pa.) 73.

MEXICO SIX
(Semi-final Round)
Cincinnati 71, Georgia Tech 58.
Manhattan 77, St. Francis 66.

OHIO VALLEY CONFD.
(Final Round)
W. Kentucky 53, Morehead St. 60.

SOUTHEAST CONFD.
(Semi-final Round)
Texas Tech 70, Arkansas 62.

Arizona 77, Arizona St. 72.
Brigham Young 82, Wyoming 60.
Pepperdine 85, San Fran. 84 (o.t.).
Portland 77, St. Mary's 73.
Utah 83, Colorado St. 73.
Washington St. 61, Washington 39.

TOWNMEANS
ATLANTIC COAST CONFD.
(Championship)
Virginia 67, No. Carolina 53.

U. of Pacific 70, Portland 64.
San Diego St. 67, San Jose St. 64.

Miss Hill, the first-day leader,
shot off to the clubhouse, runner-up
in last year's U.S. Open, at 305.

Player's 62 propelled him past
nearly the entire field to reach
a tie for fifth at 206. He had
started the day in a 20-man tie
for last among the 62 players
who had survived Friday night's
36-hole cut at even par, 144.

ing his lead in the third round. Player took a record 62, 10 up on Par for the pine-framed Pinar Country Club, and Irwin scored 64, putting them in a challenging position for today's closing round.

At the end of 54 holes 10 players were bunched within 10 strokes of the leader, Irwin. 68 year-old Irwin led at 201, under par. Irwin's 64 put him in second place at 204.

Mike Hill, the first-day leader shot 67 to tie the John Mahaffy runner-up in last year's U.S. Open, at 305.

Player's 62 propelled him nearly the entire field to reach a tie for fifth at 206. He had started the day in a 20-man pack for last among the 32 players who had survived Friday night's 36-hole cut at even par, 144.

Player's 62 propelled him p
nearly the entire field to rec
a tie for fifth at 206. He h
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for last among the 82 play
who had survived Friday nigh
36-hole cut at even par, 144.

